

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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3 April 1978

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Item 856-B-4

PrEX 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-64

FBIS-EEU-78-64

Monday

3 April 1978

Vol II No 64

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CSSR MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON TROOP REDUCTIONS

LD312256Y Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia wants the unusually high concentration of armed forces and equipment in central Europe to be replaced by a situation in which the military potentials of all the 11 direct participants in the troop reduction talks here would be cut by exactly determined numbers, so that no state derives one-sided advantage.

This was told CETEKA here today by Ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, who spoke at the 165th plenary session of the negotiations which opened the second part of the 14th round of the troop cut talks.

He said that one of the obstacles to progress at the talks was the western concept of "collective ceilings" which would make it possible, under certain conditions, for some states to increase the numerical strength of their armed forces.

The ambassador also stressed that the proposal put forward by the socialist countries on October 25, 1977, would enable the participants to fruitfully consider the question of numerical strength.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD302206Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 30/3/1978--Presenting his country's stand on the elaboration by the Geneva Disarmament Committee of the report on its activity of so far, Ambassador Constantin Ene, chief of the Romanian delegation, said that it should reflect the entire activity carried on by the committee until now. In the Romanian representative's opinion the document must include both the tasks the committee had and the effective results it recorded in the 16 years of existence. By its contents it must facilitate the identification of ideas as regards the future of disarmament negotiations, the Romanian ambassador stressed. As far as the question of a comprehensive disarmament programme is concerned, the Romanian chief delegate said that it should be grounded on the joint efforts of all the delegations members of the committee as also of other states that show interest in this matter.

Asking for the speeding up of the resumption of concrete negotiations on the programme, the Romanian delegation insisted on simplifying the preparatory documents drawn up by the Secretariat and on establishing, from the very beginning, a clear conception on the programme contents and the working methods. In the Romanian representative's opinion the committee must concentrate--according to its experience--mainly on the disarmament measures that are to be included in the programme and on their harmonization in a concrete and viable conception.

Stressing that the materials presented until now by the Secretariat include all the proposals formulated by Romania along the years in relation to disarmament, Ambassador Constantin Ene assessed that the programme should offer a perspective to the efforts for disarmament and what the committee would report to the special session on this matter can be of an exceptional importance for the states' future actions in disarmament.

II. 3 Apr 78

B U L G A R I A

C 1

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND BTA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU312100Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--"A principal, leading ideological institute of paramount national and international importance"--is the appraisal given by the Bulgarian party and state leadership to the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

At the official celebration of the 80th anniversary of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, which was attended by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, underlined the key position of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY in the system of the mass media. On behalf of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Mr Todor Zhivkov in person, he greeted the staff of the news agency and emphasized the significance of the BTA in the information policy of Bulgaria.

"The BTA is making an important contribution to the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria in the fraternal socialist community", Mr Lilov declared. "It has always been, is, and will be a convinced fighter for peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples. The BTA promptly informs the world public of the life and development of socialist Bulgaria", he said.

Mr Lilov pointed out the merits of the BTA in strengthening the friendship, cooperation and unity of action with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

"In its activity as a socialist news agency, the BTA is increasingly relying on the ever closer cooperation, coordination and various forms of integration in practice above all with TASS and also with the other socialist agencies, Mr Lozan Strelkov, the director general of the BTA, said in his speech. He gave examples illustrating the role of the news agency in keeping the Bulgarian public informed. He pointed out that it daily handles 3,500 pages of news and 1,700 photographs on an average.

For the full, prompt and objective information of its subscribers it relies on its correspondents in the country and its 26 correspondents abroad, as well as on the news it receives from more than 60 foreign news agencies.

The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, presented the Bulgarian news agency with a picture by artist Elza Goeva, a life size portrait of the great publicist and people's tribune George Kirkov, one of the founders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and editor of RABOTNICHESKI VESTNIK (workers' paper).

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS MLADENOV VISIT TO VIETNAM

AU012035Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Report by Ivan Gaytandzhiev, special BTA correspondent to Hanoi]

[Text] Following [Minister of Foreign Affairs] Petur Mladenov's visit to Vietnam, a conclusion can be drawn on the affect which the visit had as a further impetus for developing and deepening the fraternal ties between the parties, governments and peoples of Bulgaria and Vietnam.

If we have to point out the most essential and characteristic moments in this visit, we can say that all meetings and talks which Minister Petur Mladenov had with Premier Pham Van Dong and with his counterpart Nguyen Duy Trinh were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. Petur Mladenov discussed a wide range of issues with his Vietnamese friends. The most important thing in this case was that unanimity on all main and basic issues was displayed. The subject of Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations was discussed in great detail. It was established that these relations were developing on the basis of fraternal friendship and in full compliance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Vietnamese representatives said many (?kind) words about Bulgaria's selfless aid rendered to Vietnam, not only during the time of the heroic armed struggle, but also now when it is actively assisting the Vietnamese people in their peaceful struggle for the development of the country and building of its material-technical base.

Many major and essential issues on the international situation were also discussed. Full unanimity on these issues was achieved. If we generalize the talks devoted to the international issues, we can say that such unanimity was displayed on all basic issues of our times. A common desire for securing peace was clearly expressed and it was also emphasized that in the name of peace and in the interest of the peoples, a complete liquidation of the hotbeds of tension in the world was necessary.

NARODNA ARMIYA REPORTS ON ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

Delegates Greet BCP

AU021957Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message by delegates attending the 13th all-army party conference to the BCP Central Committee--conference held in Sofia on 28 March]

[Text] Dear comrades, the delegates to the 13th all-army party conference send most cordial military greetings to their tested leader--the Dimitrov Central Committee, to the BCP, to the Politburo and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, and also express a filial and deep gratitude for their tireless work and constant cares for the development, education and maturity of the Bulgarian People's Army, a reliable guardian of the socialist achievements in our motherland and loyal ally and brother of the great Soviet Army.

We report to the Central Committee that the army communists, soldiers and commanders are worthily accomplishing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the BCP Central Committee July plenum. All our successes in enhancing the army's combat readiness are indivisibly linked with the fraternal and selfless assistance of the Soviet people, the Soviet Army, the CPSU and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally--the great friend of the Bulgarian people.

On the day of their conference, in the spirit of high businesslike activity, of principled-mindedness, self-criticism and full unanimity as well as in light of the report by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the army's communists carried out a comprehensive analysis on the work of the commanders, political organs and party organizations for perfecting the planning leadership of the troops and the socialist organization of military work as well as for perfecting the combat readiness of the army at standards, according to the modern requirements.

We assure you, dear comrades, that united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee, within the powerful ranks of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states led by the invincible Soviet army, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are ready to always and everywhere fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor.

Glory to the BCP--educator and leader of the Bulgarian People's Army, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

With communist greetings. The delegates to the 13th all-army party conference

Dzhurov's Speech Reported

AU022010Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Abridged version of statement by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 13th all-army party conference held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall of the party house in Sofia on 28 March 1978]

[Text] Comrade delegates: As a delegate to the 13th all-army party conference I think that the Main Political Administration of the People's Army has very correctly determined the basic questions submitted to the discussion of this high-ranking forum of army communists.

The perfection of planning activities and the socialist labor organization is one of the important aspects, I would even emphatically state, one of the basic aspects in the work of subjective factors, an aspect upon which the accomplishment of the great tasks assigned to us by the 11th BCP Congress greatly depends.

As is known, the 11th BCP Congress determined the main strategic slogan of our development throughout the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and throughout the stage of building a developed socialist society--the slogan of an all-round increase in efficiency and improvement of quality in all sectors of our social life.

Only 3 months after the 11th BCP Congress, the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee worked out and concretely defined the basic tenets of the economic strategy of the practical methods of the organization, of the resources and of the means, as well as the forms of implementing the above-mentioned strategic slogan. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum to the Politburo was devoted to this question. The National Party Conference to be held in April 1978 will also be devoted to this question.

The BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and the government have accomplished a tremendous amount of work in connection with explaining the basic trends of the practical implementation of the line of great efficiency and high quality. I will not dwell upon the economic, social, ideological, political and international considerations and factors, which demand that we should proceed along this path--precisely, along the path of great efficiency and high quality. I would just like to stress that now our entire party and all administrative and economic organs are fully aware of the manner in which this work should be done and of the tasks which have to be accomplished. The task is now to accomplish practical deeds. This, however, depends solely upon a subjective factor, namely, upon the party, the state and economic organizations, as well as upon all working people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum to the Politburo contains a number of important aspects of the work connected with the subjective factor: aspects which will be of decisive importance today and for many years to come, throughout the stage of building a developed socialist society.

In the first place, these are questions connected with improving planning leadership in the economic sector. There is no question of reevaluating our concepts on planned economy but it is a question of perfecting the hitherto existing system of planning to be able to use our socialist economy with the greatest possible efficiency. As you know, the main emphasis is laid upon drawing up realistic plans: plans which are adequate to the existing production capacities and to the available labor resources; and plans linked to all existing resources on a well-balanced basis--such as financial resources, raw materials, coordinated deliveries, markets, and others. A new technology has also been worked out in connection with compiling plans.

In the second place, Comrade Todor Zhivkov laid emphasis in his memorandum upon the perfection of socialist labor organization. Comrades, today very much depends upon this aspect in connection with the work of the subjective factor. The main thing is entirely to base labor organization upon scientific foundations. This means that a scientifically based uniform system of labor organization must be created and a conscious discipline, a socialist discipline in the true sense of the word must be established everywhere and at all times throughout the entire production process and throughout the entire production cycle.

Comrade Zhivkov's memorandum also points out certain practical methods of resolving the problems we are facing, such as an increase in working shifts, a reduction of labor interruptions, the securing of 6 and 7 days' functioning of equipment with 5-day week for the workers, an improvement of the education and professional qualifications of working people, an increase in labor productivity, and so forth.

The memorandum further demands that the comprehensive activities devoted to the improvement of socialist labor organization should be closely linked to the new organization of labor wages, which essentially means, that remuneration should be in accordance with the actual results of the work accomplished.

This, comrades, is a brief description of the basic tasks which the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, the government, the party and state organs and organizations, as well as our entire people have devoted their efforts to since the 11th BCP Congress.

It is very natural that our army, which is part of the people, is working and living with these tasks since the laws of our army's development are identical with the laws according to which our entire society is developing and because our army is called upon, together with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, to insure optimal external conditions for the construction of a developed socialist society and of communism in the socialist community.

Comrades, the question of work of the subjective factor within the party and in our army is not being posed as late as today and not for the first time. In this connection, however, the question naturally arises: Why then, is the problem of a full coordination of the work of the subjective factor with objective opportunities being posed at this stage of our development with so much urgency, persistence and consistency?

The reason for this is, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, that "now, a powerful technical-material base, in relation to the size of our country, is being built--a base which contains tremendous opportunities for an even more dynamic development on a long-term basis.... Now the problem is how to most efficiently use this basis." This is also the state of affairs in our army life. [paragraph continues]

Under the direct care of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, tanks to the selfless and loyal efforts of all the army personnel, contemporary, modern training and material as well as daily life has been created within the Bulgarian People's Army throughout the last 10 years. Our army is endowed with a splendid command staff and with well disciplined army personnel.. All necessary, objective conditions have been created for a successful implementation of the party's strategic slogan for great efficiency and high quality in the struggle of even further improving the standards of combat readiness within the Bulgarian People's Army.

We are well aware of the fact that at this stage of our development the strategic slogan of the party for high quality and great efficiency is realistic but we do not delude ourselves into thinking that it can be implemented within 1 or 2 days, or within a month, or even if you like, within 1 or 2 years. The implementation of such a slogan demands a certain period of time, the relative duration of which will depend entirely upon ourselves, upon the subjective factor, upon our skill to discover our shortcomings and what needs be done. If we concentrate all our attention on this task, with the passion and irreconcilability characteristic of communists, as V.I. Lenin taught us, we will be able to successfully conclude this task.

As for us, army communists, we must be absolutely aware of the fact that the problem once more pertains to the "main thrust" in our activities--the further perfection of commanding-organization work in all links and along all lines. The problem mainly concerns planning leadership and socialist organization in military activities, to which main attention must be devoted. In his memorandum to the Politburo Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with his characteristic foresight, thoroughness and creative elan, has pointed out the ways and means, the methods and forms of achieving the party's economic strategy worked out at the 11th BCP Congress. These universally valid ways, means, methods and forms of work need a concentrated analysis, a clear definition and determination of details, in order to adapt them to our army life. This is necessary at the present time. This is the main task. This is the motor which we have to put into operation in order to achieve the desired basic change in the practical activities aimed at the implementation of the party's strategic slogan and in order to fully coordinate the work of the subjective factor with objective, existing opportunities.

I would like to stress with satisfaction that worthy attention has been devoted to this question in the report of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army and in the statements of the party members, but I would like to draw your attention to certain concrete, practical methods and forms of work which in my opinion, are now of decisive importance for achieving a basic change in the implementation of the party slogan for high quality and great efficiency, under the circumstances of army life.

What are these practical methods?

In the first place I would like to mention the skill of commanders' cadres to single out and practically define the tasks stemming from the BCP Central Committee decisions for the Bulgarian People's Army, for the particular link of the army in which they are serving, as well as for the sector of work for which they are immediately responsible.

Our military cadres, starting with the platoon commander up to the highest ranking links, are thoroughly studying and understand very well the policy and decisions of the party, as well as the tasks set in the planning documents of the Ministry of National Defense, and in the documents of a given branch of service.

They are clearly aware of the tremendous importance of such decisions and documents for the development of our country and army. All these cadres are firmly convinced of the correctness of such decisions and are actively participating in the explanations of these decisions and documents, they are becoming the enthusiastic propagandists of such decisions and documents. This is a very pleasing fact, it is a great achievement of ours. We can note with satisfaction that in this sector we have truly achieved a positive, basic change. The question is also viewed in this aspect in the report of the Main Political Administration.

In briefly dwelling on this question, I would like to point out that the main prerequisites for the successful implementation of tasks by the subjective factor (namely by the military and party organs within the army) include the following two prerequisites:

--The first prerequisite, which is also an important condition for success, is the precision, universality and feasibility of planning and the concrete, practical organization of plan fulfillment in all links from the bottom to the top;

--In the second place I would like to mention purposefulness in the work of political organs, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and their close connection with the concrete plans of the troops only as regards the practical application aspect. This is what we mean in talking about the skill of practically implementing the BCP decisions under the circumstances of army life.

In the second place, I would also like to mention improvement in planning as a method of exceptional importance and as a basic element of great efficiency and a strict state of organization in military work, an improvement likely to transform the plan into a law-governed rule for the army personnel and likely to improve commanding-organizational work in all links of the army; what is the question about? Our army system of planning, as a centralizing system which is subordinate to democratic centralism and to the principle of one-man command, is a correct and well-tested system.

The third, important practical method is to increase the efficiency index of military labor. The index of useful effect in the work of the commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol leading bodies, trade unions and individual personalities represents a factor indicating the efficiency of work and serves to measure the state of combat and political training, as well as the state of discipline, the state of the order established by statute, and in the long run, the state of combat readiness of the troops.

Which is the most difficult knot that has to be severed in order to find the key to the increase in the efficiency index in military work?

On several occasions we have stressed that our army has a highly qualified, well-educated and highly skilled staff of cadres. Nevertheless, now that the task of perfecting the organizational work of the subjective factor is set, we must clearly answer the question to what extent this powerful potential of intellectual forces, of education, knowledge, and skill is capable of making a daily and hourly contribution of high efficiency and great quality.

The problem of efficiency in using the efforts of the existing cadres and specialists is rather complicated and it is of national significance. For us, in the army, however, this problem is based upon two prerequisites.

The first prerequisite--this is the personal responsibility of the officer toward his profession and speciality, his awareness of the social significance of the soldiers' labor, of the inner motivations determining his behavior, and so forth.

The second prerequisite--this is the efficiency and quality of the officers' work. These two prerequisites are dialectically linked to each other and are interdependent. These prerequisites are the source of the directives for the work of commanders, political organs and party leading bodies in connection with increasing the index of useful effect in the work of our cadres.

In the first place, I would like to mention the all-round perfection of labor organization in all links from bottom to top, and in the second place--the intensification of educational work in working out a correct approach to labor, a lofty consciousness and the readiness to fulfill one's military duty. Obviously, in this connection a vast field of work is available to the service organs, as well as to the political, party and Komsomol organizations.

Another extremely important method is to improve the work of the subjective factor to such an extent as to enable each of us to entirely carry out our service duty with great efficiency and accuracy or, as we used to say, worthily carry our own burden. In order to enable a correct functioning of the military organism as a uniform, complex and dynamic system, it is necessary that no sole individual or single units and links should function alone, but that all links and units should function simultaneously in their full scope and that they should be fully synchronized in fulfilling their service functions. The failure to carry out a duty or the transfer of duties from one link to the other hinders the functioning of the system as a whole and, willy-nilly, acts in contradiction to the party slogan for great efficiency and high quality. This represents a serious shortcoming producing disastrous results for the educational process.

Another important factor is the training and education of young cadres who are widely joining all links of the army. The report of the Main Political Administration submitted a thoroughly detailed analysis of this process and I would not like to bore you with figures.

What is the main goal to which the efforts of senior commanders must be devoted?

First, work with the young commanders must be regular, persisting and unrelenting. The senior commanders are obliged to consider it their irrevocable duty to impart their knowledge, their skill, as well as their practical and military experience to the younger generation.

Second, senior commanders, in their personal working plans must devote more time and effort to individual work with the young officers for their education. Taking into consideration that the young officers lack practical experience, regardless of their good professional training, they will frequently suffer failures and confusion. This is not the result of incompetence, as certain people unjustifiably think, but the result of difficulties along their path of development. In order to overcome such difficulties systematic care is required in the purpose of improving the young officers' ideological tempering, their psychological stamina, their professional training and their initiative and creative spirit. In this respect, it is necessary for all senior commanders to devote special care to the young officers and political workers in order to improve their skill and in order to help them organize their work on a high standard, indefatigably to seek for great efficiency and high quality in implementing the tasks assigned to them.

Comrades, in all my previous statements I dwelt on the basic methods which, in my opinion, we should follow in connection with implementing the party's strategic slogan--to comprehensively improve efficiency and quality in all spheres of our work. All these methods, however, are closely linked to one factor of exceptional importance. This factor is discipline. Discipline in its widest, all-army aspect, with its significance and strictness must inspire all the methods of work we previously mentioned.

We must transform military discipline into a unit combining both conviction and norms of behavior for the military personnel in carrying out orders, in implementing statutes, instructions, and programs, in conducting training courses and in accomplishing all practical tasks. This means that discipline must permeate all phases of the military leadership cycle, from bottom to top, in all its depth and length, and in all basic stages of organizational work--in explaining the tasks, in evaluating the situation, in planning, organizing, and implementing tasks, in operational leadership, as well as in control, assistance and in assessing the accomplishment of tasks.

In this connection I would like to strongly emphasize that in order to increase discipline, in order successfully to fulfill the party demand for high efficiency and great quality it is absolutely necessary to wage an exceptionally systematic struggle, a struggle based on an uncompromising, principle-minded, service discipline and party strictness, a struggle against permissiveness, a spirit of compromise, red tape and bureaucratic methods of leadership, a struggle for increasing the criteria for the evaluation of the results of all activities and a struggle to transform the requirements of the statutes, instructions, training courses, programs and orders into an irreversible law determining our daily activities.

Comrade delegates, I have described these questions as paths along which our entire army collective must proceed with firm and unrelenting spirit. The army collective--this means the subjective factor--since it is my deep conviction that at this stage of our development the explanation and the mastering of these questions by the subjective factor and, in particular, the practical implementation of these questions in our daily leading work are the main guarantees, the main prerequisites and the main conditions determining the implementation of the strategic slogan set up by our party--the slogan calling for great efficiency and high quality of work under the conditions of army life.

In concluding these questions and the review of the problems of this path, I would like to strongly stress that the main thrust of the subjective factor, represented by all of us, must be aimed at the drastic improvement of the comprehensive commanding and organizational work of the entire army collective from top to bottom, boldly proceeding on those paths which I previously mentioned in my statement, so that we may worthily accomplish the main task assigned to us by the 11th BCP Congress calling for a great and permanent combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Comrade delegates, we are facing the upcoming national party conference. Our entire people and our entire country are living in the expectation of this great event. With thoughts and deeds, with considerable results in their work the communists and all members of the Bulgarian People's Army are preparing to welcome this high-ranking party forum. The days preceding the conference must become days of the most effervescent political activity, days of selfless military labor in raising even more highly the standards of combat readiness of the troops.

After the conference, the commanders, staffs, political organs, party, komsomol and trade union organizations must all devote themselves to organizing the study and explanation of the conference decisions. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary for all these organs and organizations to single out the practical tasks stemming from these decisions for the army and for their respective army links and it is necessary for them to devote their main efforts to the implementation of these tasks. This must be considered their primary and most important task, the task placed at the center of the entire, many-sided organizational, political and educational work of the army.

I would like to close this statement by expressing the deep conviction of the Ministry of National Defense leadership that all tasks stemming from the decisions of the national party conference and all tasks assigned by the Party Central Committee to the Bulgarian People's Army will be successfully implemented.

I would like to assure Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee first secretary, that the communists and the entire personnel of our army are united and strongly rallied around the Central Committee, that they ardently approve and support the political line which the Central Committee is conducting.

Comrades, let us devote ourselves to persevering struggling so that we may worthily meet the national party conference and so that we may implement its decisions in army life for the sake of further improving the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army!

Main Political Administration Report

AU021920Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Summary of report by the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army read to the 13th all-army party conference at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in the Party House in Sofia on 28 March--no reference is made to the person who delivered the report]

[Excerpts] Worthy attention in the report was devoted to the stand of the ideological work in the army, to the final accomplishment of its reorganization in conformity with the BCP Central Committee requirements and to increasing its contribution to a further improvement in the standards of combat readiness of the troops.

It was emphasized that, following the 11th BCP Congress, the commanders, political organs and party organizations spared no efforts in this respect. The reorganization in the ideological work is aimed at changing the approach to this activity by more fully assessing the effect of the social environment and more closely linking the ideological work with the problems which life sets to the party, country and army.

An analysis of reorganizing the ideological work in the Bulgarian People's Army performed thus far shows that the commanders, political organs and party leaderships are more closely mastering the new approach toward education and are better assessing the many-sided interaction between the social environment and the ideological process.

The role of the military collectives in educating soldiers is being enhanced. The studies and recreation of the servicemen are saturated with a richer ideological essence and the educational role of the socialist competition campaign is being increased.

Substantial successes have been achieved in resolving the key problem of reorganizing the ideological work to the effect of its being closely linked with life and the army's tasks.

The main role in the ideological work is played by the party's program and the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee plenums which are revealing the topical problems of our socioeconomic development at the present time.

The present ideological work has a more successful effect on the political consciousness of the soldiers by creating in them a socialist-minded approach toward their work and a deep belief in the vital necessity for defending the socialist fatherland and maintaining high combat readiness.

Intensified and purposeful work for the class-party, patriotic and international education of the personnel and its rallying around the BCP Central Committee April line is being carried out. The love of the soldiers for the party and people, the friendship and militant cooperation with the Soviet Union and its great army and with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states also intensified. The Bulgarian Army is increasingly becoming a school for patriotic and international education of youth and people.

All this shows that the task of reorganizing the ideological work as assigned by the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee 1974 February plenum is being successfully accomplished in the Bulgarian People's Army. The ideological work contributes more and more to perfecting the socialist reorganization of military work. It thus becomes a more efficient factor for practically resolving the tasks connected with the combat readiness, the combat and political training of the troops as well as for confirming a new, socialist approach toward military work.

The report outlined the main trends within which the framework of the activity of the commanders, political organs and party and komsomol organizations should develop. It was stressed that the primary task of the 12th BCP Congress should be to complete the reorganization of the ideological work and insure a comprehensive and complex ideological influence with the purpose of enhancing the role of the subjective factor for perfecting the socialist organization of the soldier's work, for increasing the combat and political training as well as the army's combat readiness.

For the successful solution of this task it will be necessary to more effectively implement the complex approach in the ideological work and to build a communist ideology that will concentrate in itself knowledge, convictions and practical actions. The army ideological front must with all forms, means and methods persistently direct the energy, creativeness and willpower of the servicemen toward a combat readiness by equipping them with a correct political assessment for the coming changes in international life and by enhancing their sense of responsibility for a personal contribution toward defending socialist achievements.

It is necessary to more broadly develop the ideological work not only in the army but also among the people for further enhancing the prestige of the Bulgarian People's Army as a loyal guardian of our socialist motherland, a school for communist education of youth and for military and civilian virtues. The service in the army and the positive soldier's work performed there must be accepted with gratitude and respect by all our public.

The ideological-educational work must counteract the ideological diversions of imperialism and also the anticommunist and anti-Soviet slanderous campaign of the bourgeoisie. Greater attention must be devoted to unmasking the new attempts of imperialism to ideologically adapt itself. It is necessary to unmask in a well-founded manner the anti-Sovietism and militarist course of the Maoist leadership of the CCP.

The reorganization of ideological work requires that while forming military collectives, greater attention must be devoted to the cultural aspect.

It is necessary that concrete measures be undertaken for improving the planning and organizing of the party activity. In the party organizations an order must be established that will serve as an example for a state of organization to the state employees. Attention must be focused on more exactly fixing the close and long-term goals, on varying the party work and on establishing a more perfect organization for the accomplishment of the tasks.

The concept must be confirmed that the main criterion for assessing the efficiency of the party-organizational work is its contribution to resolving the tasks connected with perfecting the organizational work of the cadres and their style of work.

The total activity of the party organizations must more comprehensively make use of the forces and influence of the komsomol and trade union organizations so that the socialist organization of military work be perfected.

The work for further developing the internal-party democracy must continue and such an atmosphere in the party organizations must be created that will insure the people an opportunity for creative expressions. It is necessary to enhance the role and importance of the party meeting as a supreme collective organ of the party organization and as an efficient school for forming a socialist attitude of the communists toward military work.

The work connected with the replacement of party membership cards must help for further improving the comprehensive party-organizational work for the development of the party organizations as guiding political nuclei and example for military collectives.

The commanders, political organs and party organizations must regard the replacement of the membership cards as a major political, ideological and organizational measure, as a means for enhancing the work of the subjective factor at a level that is in conformity with the demands and objective needs of the army.

It is necessary that the political organs and party committees substantially improve the leadership of the party organizations. They must focus their attention mainly on increasing the skill of using more varied and efficient forms of influence on the work of the commanders, staffs, trade union and komsomol organizations as well as of perfecting the socialist organization of military work.

The commanders must decisively improve their work with the party organizations by more directly orienting their efforts toward perfecting the socialist organization of military work. They must personally read reports at party meetings on basic issues of the style, work and organization of labor. They must have a sense of responsibility for the critical notes and proposals by the communists connected with improving the organization of military work and they must also undertake practical steps for their implementation.

Following the national party conference, a very important task will be to intensify the political and organizational work of the commanders, political organs and party organizations. The national party conference will undoubtedly have a tremendous importance for further developing and strengthening the army and for enhancing the defensive power of our socialist motherland. The commanders, political organs, staffs, party, Komsomol and trade union organizations must draw concrete conclusions about their work, elaborate and implement the necessary measures for studying, explaining and applying to army life the decisions which the conference will make. The issues on the practical implementation of the conference's demands must be considered a primary task that has to be a center of our entire multilateral organizational, political and educational work for perfecting the socialist organization of military work and for further enhancing the combat readiness of the army.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES COTTON FABRIC PRICES

AU011910V Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)--By a governmental decision the following changes in retail prices shall become effective as from April 3rd. Retail prices of knitted ladies' and men's wear made of polyamide silk, ladies' and children's tights, and of cotton-blended polyester-fibre tailoring articles are reduced:

Retail prices of worsted woolen fabrics made of local merino wool and of polyester fibre blend, and of garments made of them, are reduced.

Retail prices of purely cotton or high content cotton fabrics and products thereof are raised, with the exception of retail prices of baby and children's textile and knitted products and clothes of pure cotton.

This measure has been also prompted by the necessity to save and effectively use the cotton which is a highly deficient raw material not only in Bulgaria but on a world scale as well. In recent years cotton prices in the international markets have gone considerably up and still continue to rise. These changes will improve the price ratio of the cotton products and the man-made and blended textile and knitted articles.

BRIEFS

PRUMOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Ivan Prumov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 2 April attended a Forest Week celebration which took place near Sliven. "Comrade Prumov greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Todor Zhivkov." New trees were planted at the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 78 AU]

INTERPARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS--The Bulgarian delegation to the session of the Inter-parliamentarian Union which took place in Lisbon and was led by Milko Tarabanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, returned today in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Apr 78 AU]

THAI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Yesterday Khanit Sicharden, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Thailand to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

ZAREV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Moscow. He participated in the 16th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the planning sector. Among those welcoming him at Sofia airport was Albert Starostin, counselor at the USSR Embassy in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU]

CEMA SESSION ENDS--The CEMA member-countries' association of laboratories for large electric power plants of high voltage, called elektrotest, ended its eighth session at the international scientists home in the Druznba resort near Varna. Experts from the USSR, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, as well as from Yugoslavia discussed topical questions connected with the further expansion and intensification of joint cooperation and integration in this sector. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU]

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C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

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HAMAN REPLACED AS HEAD OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, SALDA NAMED

LD312320Y Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today relieved Josef Haman of his post of head of the president's office and assigned him to other tasks. He simultaneously appointed Frantisek Salda new head of the president's office.

COMMENT ON CARTER VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA

Venezuelan Oil

LD312015Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Crude oil and the dollar--these two terms have been closely connected of late in speculations by economists and politicians of the capitalist world. United States President Carter on his Latin American and African tour is no exception. After all, he visited Caracas in Venezuela chiefly because of the oil interests of the United States monopolies Esso and Gulf, which feel hurt because Venezuela has decided to reduce oil production to 200,000 barrels per day. This cost the United States firms some \$400 million in the first 2 months of this year alone.

But strangely enough a communique about President Carter's visit to Venezuela never even mentioned oil, and it seems the United States President has failed in his efforts. This is hardly surprising as the United States policy toward countries exporting oil is quite obvious. When oil prices were discussed in December last year, in Caracas too, those who support the United States interests enforced an oil price freeze for 1978. But has there been a price freeze? There has as regards prices quoted in dollars. But the point is that now the rate of the dollar is falling daily. Experts have therefore estimated that the real earnings of oil-producing countries will be restricted by \$14-15 billion this year. This naturally results in endeavors to raise oil prices and in cutting production.

Take Venezuela for example. United States firms are highly interested in the rich oil deposits in the Orinoco area. But the other day, President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela said that production in these areas will be considered only if one barrel of crude oil is sold at \$30. It is hard to say whether oil prices on world markets will climb up to these heights or whether Venezuela will change her mind. But oil prices will certainly be discussed again. In the near future a conference of OPEC countries is to be held in Geneva. It is no secret that its agenda will include negotiations on the situation which was created by the artificially provoked dollar crisis. True, the United States is the largest oil-producing country in the capitalist world, but the United States also imports considerable quantities of crude oil. If the exporting countries raise oil prices the dollar speculations will recoil on the United States.

Southern Africa

LD021450Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] American President James Carter will continue in his talks with government officials in Nigeria today. In his speech in Lagos yesterday, he concerned himself in particular with the situation in southern Africa. He promised help to the white minority in the Republic of South Africa if they decide to embark upon the course of gradually transforming society on the basis of the renunciation of racial discrimination.

At the same time, however, he ignored the demands of the African public to introduce an embargo on economic cooperation with the South African regime and to carry out further effective measures aimed at the liquidation of the criminal regime of apartheid. When he spoke about the situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia, James Carter called on the countries in this area to embark on the course of conciliation. By this he practically called on the national liberation movement to give up their struggle for independence and to come to a compromise with the racist regimes.

Hypocritical Statement

LDO30928Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria--American President James Carter has made a hypocritical statement in the Nigerian capital of Lagos about the necessity to liberate Africa from colonialism. At the same time, it is generally known that Washington is, in fact, benevolent toward Africa's racist regimes, ignoring the demands of the African public for an embargo on trade and economic contacts with the South African Republic, Rhodesia and Namibia.

Need for Detente

LD021955Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Detente opens the path toward the solution of the acute problems of mankind, and for this reason it is necessary for the policy of detente to continue.

President Carter's visit to Latin America and Africa, which will end the day after tomorrow, most likely had much greater ambitions than merely to strengthen relations with the four countries visited. The American President addressed in his speeches not only his immediate listeners, but, above all, the entire vast conglomerate of the developing countries with the transparent intention of winning for the United States the reputation of friend and supporter of these countries. For example, he announced with great pomp in the Venezuelan Congress that the United States intends to supply the developing countries with 4.5 million tons of grain this year. The announcement met with a cold reception because it was the only concrete thing he mentioned. The generosity of this aid is relative. In real terms it would mean one 1.25 kilogram loaf of bread for each citizen of the developing world--1 kilogram and the crust for the entire year. Carter himself said in the very same address that three out of every five children in the developing world do not have enough food or safe drinking water. In this situation, promising charitable gifts and greater exports of capital--something that would not solve even 1 percent of the developing world's problem--gives little encouragement.

The situation calls for far more radical and fundamental measures if the current critical situation is not to deteriorate still more. In this direction the people of the developing countries received nothing from Carter. And yet the solution does not exist. It has been thoroughly elaborated in a number of Soviet proposals. Apart from the creation of just and equal economic relations, these proposals anticipate above all the transfer of a certain amount of armament expenditure to investment aid for the developing countries. UN experts calculated a long time ago that in order to eliminate famine, epidemics and illiteracy, the developing countries need \$15 billion a year. True, it is a lot, but what is it in comparison with those \$350 billion which are annually spent on preparing for the destruction of mankind?

Of course, one prerequisite is needed for such a transfer--speedy progress and the further deepening of detente not only in the political, but also in the military sphere. However, how could the public in the developing countries have expected from Carter any indication of good will in this direction when his government's entire policy is stubbornly aimed at the opposite--at the growth of military expenditure, at setting in motion the next round of the armaments race and at sharpening the international atmosphere? Neither in the course of his present tour of foreign countries nor in his previous addresses delivered at home did Carter so much as attempt to somehow justify this policy. He always left it with the statement that the United States is forced--allegedly in the interest of its security--to arm, arm and arm again. This stance defies reason even when assessed with the utmost tolerance. Our planet is armed more than it ever has been. The destructive power of the nuclear arsenals alone amounts to 2.5 million bombs of the kind which destroyed Hiroshima.

In these circumstances to spend almost 30 times the cost of the last war is an insane gamble with the destiny of mankind. But even if we count on the prospect of nuclear suicide being enough to paralyze any aggressor, the intensification of armament does not appear less absurd. The Helsinki institute for the study of the questions of peace estimates that if the growth of military expenditures continues at the rate recorded in the last 10 years, by the end of the next century [as heard] armaments will require the entire gross product of the whole world--not enough would be left even for the 1 kilogram of bread of year. All the people, the entire planet, would be doing nothing but producing arms and more arms. Just as Carter said in Wake Forest: to arm, arm and arm again. The prospect of general destruction or the total militarization of the planet as the only alternative to peaceful coexistence is absolutely unacceptable. This is also the main reason why detente must continue at any cost. This is the only path leading to a halt of feverish armament and to disarmament--and that would create prerequisites for solving all the acute problems of mankind.

U.S. URGED TO WORK FOR NEW SALT ACCORD WITH USSR

LD010735Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 31 Mar 78 ID

[Text] The question of Soviet-American relations is always at the center of attention of the world public. Moscow PRAVDA has carried a lengthy article on the subject, the text appeared in RUDE PRAVO today. The following commentary is devoted to the same problem:

For a number of weeks the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons have been in the forefront of the world public's attention. These talks are also known under the acronym S-A-L-T, which in English means salt, and the talks, as it were, are truly salt in the eyes of those who wish ill to the easing of tension on an international scale and who champion a feverish arms race and a return to some kind of new cold war. Reactionary circles in the United States are making a great deal of effort to frustrate this agreement, which would put a brake on the arms race and which would have a beneficial influence on the overall international situation.

As a result of this agreement, the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, which have been going on in Vienna for the past 5 years without any tangible result, and the talks on a number of disarmament agreements, such as those currently being held in Geneva and those to be held in New York at a special UN General Assembly session in May and June this year, would surely move ahead. Undoubtedly the situation in the United States itself is also complicated. Certain circles in that country would like to push through situations that would enable them to gain military advantages.

The Soviet Union has already exposed these attempts and resolutely rejected them. Also manifested is an attempt by these circles to compensate for the failures of U.S. foreign and domestic policy by increasing the arms capability of that country, an attempt which is undoubtedly a false and dangerous one, because the unrestricted introduction of new kinds of strategic weapons, to which the possible failure of the SALT talks would lead, could only mean an increase in the danger of a nuclear war. It is in the fundamental interest of all countries of the world, including the United States, to avert a nuclear catastrophe and live in peace. For this purpose the U.S. Government, too, must create an appropriate atmosphere. It is decidedly not possible to deliver cold war speeches and spend ever greater funds on arms while in the same breath and at the same time talking about willingness to engage in fruitful talks on disarmament.

In solving the urgent problems of today one cannot use yesterday's cold war mechanisms. Even the Western media admit that the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary for the speedy conclusion of an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. The United States should proceed likewise.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION BLAMED FOR WORSENEO WORLD SITUATION

LD021504Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary of the week by Vaclav Kvasniaka]

[Text] Since James Carter took office in the White House the world situation has deteriorated, and it has deteriorated due to the policies pursued by his administration. Weathermen would compare it to a cool breeze coming from the American Continent. Political observers describe it quite justifiably as running risks with everything at stake that has been achieved in the process of easing tensions in the first half of the seventies. Of course, the fact that this is not a thoughtless risk-taking but a concept worked out quite deliberately by Washington is revealed by a number of facts.

For instance, the other day the influential American newspaper the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE brought further evidence to document this. It published a commentary on Carter's guidelines for foreign policy. According to the guidelines the Soviet Union will have to reckon with a somewhat rougher international atmosphere than the one that prevailed during the Nixon and Ford years. As a matter of fact, not only the Soviet Union but also the world at large has been seeing ample evidence of this. The fact is that the American President's guidelines show that Washington is absolutely irresponsible in its approach above all to the solution of such important problems as halting the arms race and toward disarmament, which has become a key problem today. It is already apparent at first sight that the fate of mankind depends to a considerable extent on how future Soviet-American relations develop, and the fate of disarmament will depend in the immediate future on whether the SALT II treaty is signed between the two great powers.

That is why it was surely not a coincidence that the Moscow daily PRAVDA this very week carried a fundamental article stressing that the seriousness of developments lies not just in the fact that another SALT II treaty is at stake. In effect, it is a question of the choice of the course for years ahead. Either the choice will be a treaty paving the road for a further limitation and reduction of armament and the promotion of peace cooperation, or the treaty will be rejected, which would result in the breaking off of the Soviet-American dialog on the vital issues of the security of both great powers, as well as international security, and in a marked deterioration of the overall climate in Soviet-American relations.

And let us add to this that an overall deterioration of the international situation would inevitably follow. However, Carter's guidelines for foreign policy, which were the subject of a comment of the other day by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, permit such an irresponsible attitude on the part of Washington. The guidelines give an unequivocally marked priority to the continued arms race with accent on new weapons of mass destruction, and not just the neutron bomb.

Carter's foreign policy guidelines reveal another negative feature by envisioning that the United States will not hesitate to encourage military conflicts to deal a blow to progressive forces and the national liberation movement in various parts of the world. This may explain, for instance, why the United States encouraged Somalia to provoke an open military conflict with Ethiopia, and in this light one has to understand Israel's aggression against Lebanon in the Middle East. Where do such irresponsible steps lead? Not just to an attempt to drown in blood the just struggle of nations for freedom and independence, but they also inevitably worsen the overall international climate.

And there is another aspect of Carter's study on U.S. foreign policy that deserves criticism. It makes amply clear what aim Carter's so-called human rights campaign is pursuing. It openly admits that the aim of the campaign is to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and loosen relations among individual socialist states, and above all between them and the Soviet Union. Where can such a policy in fact lead? Regardless of the fact that such a policy is doomed in advance to absolute failure, it does not create a favorable climate for a dialog in the interest of detente. On the contrary, it endangers it, and this is also realized by realistically-minded politicians and statesmen in the West. This is borne out, for instance, by the recent interview of Willi Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, and a statement made by Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor. Both spoke in favor of continuing the process of detente and in particular advocated the halting of the arms race.

Despite the obstacles and deceptions of the White House, the Socialist Committees will continue to strive relentlessly for promoting detente, which is in the interest of all mankind.

DISSIDENT LITERARY FIGURE INTERVIEWED BY VIENNA PAPER

AU312025Y Vienna KURIER in German 31 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Exclusive undated interview with CSSR poet, playwright and Charter 77 signatory Vaclav Havel: "In a Tiny Village Near Prague"]

[Excerpt] KURIER: So you have now turned to writing again--perhaps because the vigor and verve of the civil rights movement has subsided?

Havel: Yes, I hear from my friends abroad that there are some who believe that the charter needs some rest, that it has been worn out by the constant reprisals. But this is not true. Particularly in the most recent past, the civil rights movement has formulated many important documents. It has also intervened on behalf of those who have nothing to do with the charter per se. The activity of the civil rights movement is today no longer as conspicuous as before because it is no longer the focus of the official antipropaganda.

KURIER: The civil rights movement is composed of people with widely differing political and ideological convictions. Does this not make it rather complicated for them to work together?

Havel: No, I believe it is beneficial. People with different views are becoming better acquainted with one another, inspire one another. From confrontation emerges the determination for tolerance. Moreover, it is becoming absolutely clear where and what differences exist. Both processes are useful. They give the civil rights movement the chance to avoid falling prey to one-track thinking and schematism. It stays alive.

I personally believe that in our country, thanks to the ground work of the "charter", sooner or later there will be room for a second political level so to speak. On this level there will be a tolerant confrontation of various political and ideological concepts--quite a natural phenomenon that cannot be repressed forever. In the charter movement we have demonstrated that it is possible to develop common ideas without abandoning conflicting views.

KURIER: What do you see as the permanent element today, 15 months after the charter's publication?

Havel: I personally regard the civil rights movement's moving foundation as its most important aspect. Its social, political and juridical importance derive from this.

Concretely this means the chartists are people who have decided to say in public what the majority of their fellow citizens think secretly at home but dare not say aloud in order not to lose what opportunities they have in life. The chartists are deliberately taking this risk because they feel there are some things worth suffering for. We have never held it against anyone if he lacked the courage to express his convictions. We do not compel anyone to follow us.

But at a time when political, intellectual and civilizational pressures have led to far-reaching demoralization, I regard this attitude to even tolerate suffering and disadvantages for the sake of truth--at first glance a little suicidal--as the only means to counteract this state of demoralization.

KURIER: Of late one has gained the impression that the Prague regime has somehow tolerated well-known opposition figures and civil rights fighters and has more or less granted them the status of "official dissidents"?

Havel: Without any fault or effort of their own, some of us have indeed acquired the status of a "protected animal" which may do some things forbidden to others, but the regime is indulging in an illusion if it believes that by tolerating a few well-known regime critics it will be able to create the impression that all other people in the CSSR are actually content and that there is no reason for them to complain "aloud."

Remember, when so-called dissidents in our country championed the cause of the "plastic people" rock and pop group they wrote a letter to the German writer Heinrich Boell. In this letter they expressly declared that they rejected the status of "protected animals", that they did not want to be spared only because of their popularity, that they were not willing to act as the smokescreen behind which people without prominent names and popularity could be persecuted.

We will not be divided into "dissidents" and others. The official authorities must at last realize that every wrong will be criticized no matter who is to blame, and that we will also help unknown people who do not enjoy even what little protection is afforded by their signature under the charter.

KURIER: How do you envisage the future of society in your country?

Havel: Modern society, not only on our side but also on your side in the West, has fallen into a deep intellectual, moral, existential crisis.

All other symptoms of crisis--the growing environmental problems, the absurdities of the overdevelopment consumer societies, the false messiahship of open or veiled dictatorships--originate from the existential crisis. I see the only way out as being a comprehensive and profound existential revolution, the spiritual and moral restoration of man.

I do not stake any hopes on various political ideologies, parties, systems, blocs, coalitions or doctrines.

Rather, I believe in and hope for the inconspicuous but sincere communities of people who strive for a purposeful, value-oriented life.

Applied concretely to our country, this means that I do not believe in any political or social change from above. Whenever in the past few years some improvement appeared in "high politics" it was almost invariably in the final analysis the result of a process that originated from "down below"--from the sphere of the feelings of life, the longing and the hopes of the little, plain, decent people.

KURIER: Finally, a personal question. What brought about your arrest at the end of January?

Havel: I witnessed the arrest of actor and charter signer Pavel Landovsky. He asked me to accompany him, to testify to his innocence. The police raised no objections. Thus, I spent quite some time at the police station and actually believed that I had gone there voluntarily.

This gradually turned out to be an error. I was taken into custody awaiting trial.

KURIER: How were you treated?

Havel: Politely, correctly. Anything I said during the questioning was painstakingly put on record. I was confronted with freely invented statements by policemen that I had shouted at them, insulted and abused them. But, unlike in the past, I was able to name numerous witnesses whose testimony cleared me.

KURIER: And how was the detention?

Havel: It was different from the first time. I was able to stand it much better. I avoided some of the "teething troubles" of prison life.

KURIER: And what reasons were given for your recent release?

Havel: The main reason was that allegedly there was no longer any danger of my influencing witnesses. This is of course ridiculous and a purely formal reason. My release was a political decision.

KURIER: Will you still be brought to trial?

Havel: Who knows? I do not know. The investigation is at any rate continuing, even though I am free at present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KREISKY VISIT TO GDR

Honecker, Kreisky Exchange Views

LD311616Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, who is on an official visit to the GDR. During the personal meeting, which took place before the start of the official talks with Dr Kreisky and the officials accompanying him, both statesmen noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria are developing favorably to the advantage and benefit of both states and peoples, and that they thus promote the process of detente.

Erich Honecker and Dr Bruno Kreisky agreed that there are good possibilities for the further development and deepening of cooperation between both states in all spheres in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and the Helsinki final act as a whole.

Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky conveyed cordial greetings from Dr Rudolf Kirschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Following this meeting, Erich Honecker asked Dr Bruno Kreisky and the Austrian officials accompanying him to come into his office where the exchange of views was continued in a friendly atmosphere.

Erich Honecker briefed his Austrian guest on the achievements of the working people in successfully implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He stressed that the policy of the SED and the GDR fully serves the interests of the people and accords with the striving of the people for peace. One of the main aims of GDR foreign policy has been, and remains, to actively contribute to maintaining and consolidating peace and international security. Erich Honecker underlined the need to augment political detente through military relaxation, to end the arms race and to prevent the development of new systems of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of all kinds. The GDR, he states, emphatically protests, with all the means at its disposal, against the planned production of the neutron bomb and its stationing in Western Europe.

Both men stressed that the stands of both governments and states--which are identical or close to one another--regarding such important fundamental issues as the maintenance of peace, the continuation of the process of detente, an end to the arms race and disarmament are of great importance for the process of detente and the stabilization of the situation in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Dr Bruno Kreisky agreed that the European system of treaties and the Helsinki final act form a solid and long-term foundation for security and cooperation in Europe.

Dr Bruno Kreisky expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved in the talks so far, which will contribute to further developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the Republic of Austria and the GDR.

Taking part in the talks were Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy foreign trade minister; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council; and Gerhard Schramm, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, of the GDR to the Republic of Austria.

Present on the Austrian side were Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister for trade, commerce and industry; Dr Heinz Fischer, Nationalrat deputy and chairman of the club of socialist deputies and members of the upper chamber; Dr Arthur Mussil, Nationalrat deputy and secretary general of the Federal Chamber of Commerce; Dr Hans Walser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Austria to the GDR; Dr Otto Zoellner, deputy Kammerstdirektor of the chamber for workers and employees, and Dr Friedrich Bauer, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary and head of the Eastern Department in the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Erich Honecker received and cordially welcomed the Austrian federal chancellor in the foyer on the first floor of the seat of the State Council. Both statesmen then went to the reception hall for their personal talk. The numerous journalists of the GDR, Austria and the foreign media accredited in the GDR capital had the opportunity of following Erich Honecker's meeting with Dr Bruno Kreisky. In the office of the chairman of the State Council, where Erich Honecker and Dr Bruno Kreisky and the Austrian officials accompanying him later went, the representatives of the press, radio, and television also recorded the meeting of both states' representatives for their exchange of views.

After the official talks, Erich Honecker bid farewell to his Austrian guest, who entered his name in the guest book of the chairman of the GDR State Council in the building's foyer.

Stoph, Kreisky Comment on Meetings

AU312213Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT on 31 Mar 78 AU

[Helmut Bock dispatch from East Berlin]

[Excerpts] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, spoke to me about the significance of the visit.

[Begin Stoph recording] We attach to the Austrian federal chancellor's visit that significance which is due it. It is indeed a very important event in the relations between our two countries and will undoubtedly provide new incentives for further cooperation and thus also for the contribution that our two countries make to cooperation in Europe in general, and for the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. [end recording]

[Bock] Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky whom I also asked about the significance of his visit here believed that, seen from his side, there were not only political motives for conducting talks here, political talks in the sense of European detente, but that he was also prompted by humanitarian motives, that is, in the spirit of the Helsinki agreement.

[Begin Kreisky recording] has certainly attached a certain degree of significance, but someone must be the first, and we were the first [as heard]. Austria does not want to get into the situation of a Don Quixote--after all we are a small country--who struggles for things that cannot be achieved.

But we have drawn the lesson for ourselves that this main emphasis on human rights which is now found in politics must now be understood by us to mean that we take care of individuals, and in our relations with the GDR we had thousands of cases to settle and these cases have been settled, and, properly speaking, we have no reason for complaint and thus we have also taken into consideration these principles of a modern policy. [end Kreisky recording]

[Bock] Do you have the impression that this country is really concerned about detente and that there are genuine aspirations for it?

[Begin Kreisky recording] This is a communist state and its policy is guided by altogether different principles than ours. But within the framework of what is discernible for people such as us, I have the feeling that people here wish to cling to detente policy as strongly as possible.

[Bock] How about the economic aspect of these talks. Does the federal chancellor believe that the specter of unemployment in Austria can also be challenged with such economic negotiations in a communist country?

[Kreisky] At a time such as this one must strive very earnestly through negotiations for the economy of one's own country. The world economic situation makes it difficult for companies to easily win new markets in the world at large. Wherever such negotiations are conducted with state trading countries, they also must be conducted by the government on our side, in collaboration with the Federal Trade Chamber, and these negotiations have turned out to be extremely beneficial. There will be jobs for thousands of more people-- more jobs.

[Bock] Not only in large-scale industry?

[Kreisky] No, and this is something that I would also like to regard as very pleasant-- that we have succeeded in making it clear to our negotiating partners that Austria is a country in which the vast majority of Austrians work in small and medium-sized enterprises and that we are reluctant to conclude agreements which fail to take this fact into consideration. Thus we shall return home and even this year we have orders totaling almost one-quarter of a billion schillings for our medium-sized industrial enterprises.

[Bock] And the overall volume of orders? Roughly how big is that?

[Kreisky] It is difficult to say. A few very large projects are now about to start; this involves billions of schillings. [end Kreisky recording]

[Bock] Altogether it will be 13 billion Austrian schillings. Foreign Trade Minister Staribacher noted at the conclusion of this talk that it will total 13 billion Austrian schillings. This comprises joint ventures in Iran, Tunisia, Algeria and Syria; three large-scale projects of the Voest cooperation in the GDR and a large hotel in Leipzig for the construction industry; and products from the garment and footwear industry for the small and medium-sized enterprises.

Kreisky Hosts Stoph

LD312316Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the evening of the second day of his official visit to the GDR Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, gave a dinner in honor of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Other guests of the Austrian head of government at his residence in Berlin-Niederschöenhausen were leading GDR representatives. Also in attendance were the personages in the Austrian federal chancellor's entourage.

During the course of the evening, Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky said a few words, stating: "Even though our visit was short, there is one thing to be said. We have enjoyed your hospitality to a very great degree. We have spoken about all matters in an exceptionally frank manner. Both of us have gained much new knowledge and information, and I, who have already been on many trips to various countries, can say that this visit is one of the most meaningful and conclusive in which I have taken part. For this I would like to say thank you, to you, Mr Chairman, on behalf of the Austrian delegation and to invite you once again to come to Vienna, so that we can continue and fulfill what we have taken upon ourselves."

Dr Bruno Kreisky also expressed thanks to all those who have contributed to shaping cooperation so successfully. In conclusion the Austrian federal chancellor said: "Mr Chairman, I ask you to convey to the chairman of the State Council my most sincere greetings, and I raise my glass above all to a new phase of cooperation between our two countries."

Willi Stoph expressed thanks for the friendly words from the federal chancellor, saying "We fully agree with your assessment of the results of your visit although it is not yet over. We, too, believe that there will be a new stage in the good relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria; these talks, negotiations, the exchange of views, have been really very favorable for the development of good relations. I would say that all prerequisites exist for further developing these relations between our two countries and peoples in a good, meaningful and productive manner."

Willi Stoph included in this high appraisal of the visit both its political and economic results. He expressed thanks once more for the invitation to visit Austria, saying: "Your visit, Mr Federal Chancellor, will remain firmly in our memory." The further development of cooperation between both countries and peoples will be an important contribution to peaceful cooperation between the peoples of Europe.

Kreisky Press Conference

LD011520Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of his official visit to the GDR, Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky gave an international press conference in Berlin this morning. The invitations to the gathering with many GDR and foreign journalists were issued by the Austrian Embassy in the GDR. Asked by the representative of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND how he assessed his talks in the GDR, Dr Kreisky said that the talks on Friday and Thursday had been "meaningful, substantial and informative." He stressed: "This visit is among those which have real meaning."

Replying to Austrian journalists, Dr Kreisky expressed himself highly satisfied about the prospects offered by the economic agreements concluded between Austria and the GDR. In the same context he referred to joint ventures in third countries, most of which belong to the Third World. "There, we have a wide field for our activities, but by ourselves we are often too weak." For these ventures Austria and the GDR could pool their respective potentials which would enable them to undertake major projects. This called for "a large measure of technological cooperation and similar technical standards. All this is true of Austria and the GDR, and this we want to use and try out to a greater extent."

The chancellor made it clear that loans are part of normal business and to the advantage of both sides. He pointed out that, contrary to the impression occasionally created in the West, the granting of loans brought in good money. The FRG, Dr Kreisky continued, would remain Austria's largest trading partner, but this did not imply a political tendency. He could say that Austria was as open for normal economic relations with the GDR as with other states.

Asked by an Austrian correspondent whether he had acted as a mediator for a meeting between Erich Honecker and FRG Chancellor Schmidt, Dr Kriesky said that he had not done so. "They don't need a messenger boy for this."

Asked by an FRG journalist about relations between the two German states, Dr Kriesky said that in his talk with Erich Honecker he had gained the impression that the GDR "treats the problems with all the seriousness due them."

At the press conference, Chancellor Kreisky called for progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. Replying to a question by the Moscow radio representative, he said that if decisions were made there leading to an understanding, people would be filled with fresh hope. That would be an essential step. It would impart a fresh and good sound to the word "disarmament" particularly at the special UN special session on disarmament.

Dr Kreisky said that he thought detente as a whole must be given substance. New forms of co-operation within the overall framework provided by Helsinki must be found. He referred in this context to economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

Answering a question from the Vienna paper DIE PRESSE he added, with reference to the agreements newly concluded between his country and the GDR in Berlin: "The agreements are positive. They benefit both sides. Let me stress one other thing; no presents are being given, neither by the one nor by the other. That is a good--a very good agreement."

Dr Kreisky stressed that there was every indication of very good cooperation with the GDR. Austria's relationship with the GDR was free from strain. "We distinguish very clearly between one's convictions [besinnungen] and business. We do not give up any of our convictions for the sake of business, nor do we burden our business with convictions."

Dr Kriesky once again stressed Austria's active policy of neutrality. It was in its spirit that his country's relations with the GDR were those of the peaceful coexistence of two states with different political systems.

The policy of detente was a prerequisite for Europe's existence. The Austrian chancellor told the PRAVDA correspondent that the only alternative would be a return to the cold war.

Replying to a question from the correspondent of the Italian ANSA news agency, Dr Kreisky expressed himself strongly in favor of a world disarmament conference.

Dr Kreisky told the representative of the Iraqi news agency, INA, that Austria was opposed to the occupation of southern Lebanon by Israeli troops. Austria maintained the same position at the United Nations. "I think that there is a peaceful solution for the Middle East. Such a solution exists on conditions that, just as the Israeli people demand the recognition of their existence, so is it the incontestable right of the Palestinian people to demand recognition for themselves. I can understand that the Palestinian people should be fighting for this recognition."

Dr Kreisky stressed that it was now a question of convincing Israel "that its existence is largely determined by guarantees for the existence of the Palestinian people." In conclusion, the Austrian chancellor told the press conference, which was attended by about 200 journalists, of his impressions of the GDR capital, Berlin. He told the BERLINER ZEITUNG AM ABEND representative that he had been impressed by the rebuilding of Berlin and the friendly atmosphere. "I was genuinely surprised by the extent of the rebuilding of this heavily destroyed city." He had visited Berlin for the first time after the war in 1954.

Mittag, Austrian Trade Minister

ID311546Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister for trade, commerce and industry of the Republic of Austria, for a talk on the further development of economic relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria. The two men positively assessed the development of economic relations between both countries in the past few years. This was especially reflected in the increase in goods exchange, the increasing successful cooperation in their markets and the greater inclusion of specialized Austrian enterprises in investment and rationalization projects in the GDR.

Dr Guenter Mittag stressed the fundamental readiness of the GDR to shape foreign trade relations with Austria to mutual advantage on an even more planned and long-term basis, to further expand them in the next few years and raise them to a new, higher level. Greater attention would be paid to developing such elements of cooperation as mutual inclusion in investment activity, scientific and technological cooperation, the procurement and issue of licences, as well as cooperation in third markets.

Both sides stressed that the high technical level of both countries' economies and their structure, which in part are complementary, still offer great reserves for expanding economic cooperation. Continuous contacts between leading representatives of the government and economy of both countries were viewed as exceptionally useful and as serving to promote cooperation. It was agreed to intensify and continue these in the future.

Taking part in the talk for the Republic of Austria were Dr Arthur Mussil, secretary general of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, Dr Otto Gatscha, head of the section for Economic Coordination and Nationalized Enterprises of the Federal Chancellery, Dr Josef Meisl, head of the Section for Foreign Trade and Integration of the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, Dr Friedrich Bauer, head of the Eastern Department at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dr Otto Zoellner, deputy Kammerrats direktor of the Chamber for Workers and Employees, and (Stefan Wratschko), commercial attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Austria in the GDR. Dr Gerhard Beil, first deputy foreign trade minister and state secretary, took part for the GDR.

Trade Agreement Signed

ID311548Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the presence of Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Josef Staribacher, Austrian federal minister for trade, commerce and industry; and State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, first deputy GDR foreign trade minister, GDR foreign trade enterprises and Austrian companies today in Berlin signed commercial agreements and accords.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The United Austrian iron and steel works, Alpine Montan AG (Vogest-Alpine) and the GDR Maschinen-Export foreign trade enterprise signed contracts on mutual deliveries and supplies for 1978.

In addition, the same partners concluded a new agreement on cooperation in the next 10 years with a considerable exchange volume, as well as agreements on participation in important investments in both countries.

The firm of Waagner-Biro and the GDR foreign trade enterprise Industrienlagen-Import signed a contract on the delivery of a steam-generating plant.

At the same time contracts were agreed for the importation of traditional Austrian products, such as shoes and textiles.

Communique Issued

LD311808Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

["Communique on the Visit to the GDR by Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--During their negotiations in Berlin, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, noted that cooperation between both states "is developing favorably in all fields." This is stated in a joint communique published in the GDR capital today.

Dr Kreisky has been in the GDR since Thursday at the head of a delegation and concludes his official visit tomorrow. He was received for a friendly talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Federal Chancellor Kreisky had negotiations with Premier Stoph on the state and the further expansion of bilateral relations between both countries. The communique says that the discussions were held "in an open atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding." It goes on to say: "It was noted that on many issues the standpoints of both sides were identical or close to one another." In the view of both sides the common desire and the striving for lasting peace and international detente form a good basis for goodneighborly relations between the GDR and Austria.

The government heads agreed that, on the basis of existing accords, economic relations have developed well in the past few years. In the future cooperation in third markets will provide an expandable basis for intensifying economic relations and raising the exchange of goods. Likewise, cultural and scientific relations have increased in regard to content and scope, but there are still numerous opportunities for further deepening cooperation.

With regard to the situation on the European Continent, the communique says among other things: "Both sides expressed their resolve to play a part in seeing that detente makes progress and is durable. They will try to make sure that the CSCE final act is completely implemented by all participating states, and thus becomes to an increasing extent the basis for interstate relations in Europe. They reaffirm their resolve to continue to work to expand peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between all states in Europe."

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress which has been achieved in the development of relations between the European states. They stated that political detente must be augmented by military relaxation.

The communique says: "They are of the opinion that one of the most pressing tasks at present concerns specific steps toward ending the arms race and limiting and reducing armed forces and both conventional and atomic arms, with the aim of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

The two sides stressed the extraordinary danger of the continuing arms race, especially in the field of mass destruction weapons of all kinds, and in particular nuclear weapons and their further development." Stoph and Kreisky spoke out for the convocation as soon as possible of a world disarmament conference. They also stressed the need to arrive at progress in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms.

Both sides spoke out in favor of the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. Trust between the states must be strengthened. The politicians advocate a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. This includes the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They expressed concern at the development of the situation in Africa. They stressed that they attach great importance to the upholding of human rights, especially the eradication of all kinds of discrimination, and the right of all peoples in Africa to self-determination.

Both sides underlined the great value of the United Nations in safeguarding peace and security and in promoting equal cooperation between the states.

They spoke out in favor of continuing personal contacts between the leading representatives of the GDR and Austria. Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky invited Premier Stoph to visit Austria. The date for this will be decided through diplomatic channels.

Stoph, Others at Airport Departure

LD011657Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Austrian chancellor was seen off from the GDR capital with military ceremony. An honor guard of the National People's Army presented arms. After receiving the report of its commander, the guest inspected the guard and saluted the colors. The national anthems of the Republic of Austria and the GDR were played, after which Dr Bruno Kreisky took his leave of the GDR representatives.

Present with Willi Stoph at the departure were SED Central Committee Politburo members Dr Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee, and Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hans Joachim Hausinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Herbert Weiz, and other members of the Council of Ministers. In addition, representatives of the government were present, including Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

EAST BERLIN REPORTS ON CARTER-OBASANJO TALKS

LD022228Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Problems of developments in southern Africa and questions of economic cooperation were the subjects of the second round of talks in Lagos between the Nigerian head of state, Lt Gen Clusegun Obasanjo, and U.S. President Carter. Referring to the situation in Zimbabwe, Carter told press representatives that it was discussed yesterday at the foreign ministers level with representatives of the frontline states. As a result of the negotiations with Obasanjo, four committees for technical aid to Nigeria were created. Another 31 U.S. firms also asked about the possibilities for investments in Nigeria.

VOICE OF GDR COMMENTS ON U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD010205Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Late this evening U.S. President Carter arrives in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, the third stop on his present tour of four Latin American and African countries. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber takes this opportunity to comment on the African policy of the United States.

The West German news agency DPA writes today: "It is little exaggeration to say that the United States during the first two decades of African independence--in 1957 Ghana was the first black African colony to gain independence--had practically no African policy." I would like to contradict this, there was an African policy even if it seemed less active than in other parts of the world in which the United States is fond of interfering. But also in the dark continent the Washington politicians knew how, with instinctive certainty, to always back the wrong horse, so to speak. Just two examples:

The CIA strongly interfered at the beginning of the 1960's in Zaire in order to murder the legitimate president, Lumumba, and put Mobuto into the saddle. This involvement did not exactly contribute to an increase in popularity of the Yankees in Africa. A good decade later in Angola they financed the counter-revolutionary bands of the FNLA and UNITA, which had to swallow equally as embarrassing a defeat as the regular South African units who invaded the Angolan People's Republic, not without the knowledge and approval of the United States.

Moreover, because of the interplay of the FNLA, UNITA and South Africa, influential Nigeria, which Carter is now visiting--with 80 million people it is the continent's most populous country--at an early juncture recognized the MPLA government in Luanda, and this unleashed a wave of recognition throughout Africa.

But the main U.S. involvement can be seen to be still with the racist regime in the south. About 350 U.S. companies have invested more than \$2 billion in South Africa. Another \$2 billion have been granted by U.S. banks to the apartheid regime in the form of loans. The Pentagon takes 60 percent of the uranium for its nuclear weapons program from South African-occupied Namibia. The war ministry gratefully returns the favor with military equipment, in particular a radar installation and electronic equipment for the South African Armed Forces--delivered courtesy of NATO. In fact, a UN study refers to South Africa as a southern appendage of NATO. The document establishes in detail the arms cooperation and the strategic linking up of NATO and South Africa, which extends to the planning of a SATO--a South Atlantic pact--to link the white reactionary regime in South Africa with reactionary regimes in South America--all, of course, under the superintendence of North America.

If U.S. diplomacy in Africa during the past few months has become so active, this is not because it is abandoning these plans and intends going without the profits from the cheap black labor force, but, on the contrary, because the stubborn narrowminded racist policy of Vorster and Smith is seriously jeopardizing the interests of the United States and its allies. Fundamentally, nothing is to be altered. The situation is to be saved through flexibility. The New York DAILY WORLD wrote, "It is probable that the United States, even after it publicly supported the UN sanctions against South Africa, attempted to circumvent them by using its allies such as Israel, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina." This is also known in Africa.

BUDAPEST VIEWS CARTER VISIT, U.S.-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

Carter Emphasizes Nigeria's Importance

LD012347Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter is leaving Lagos, Nigeria, where he arrived with his family yesterday. The main topics at the talks are economic issues. Nigerian oil accounts for 20 percent of U.S. oil imports. Carter is probably urging Nigeria to take measures to cut down the U.S. trade deficit of more than \$5 billion. On his arrival, the U.S. President emphasized that his visit to Lagos can also be ascribed to the fact that, like several other African countries, Nigeria plays an increasingly important role in international politics.

Carter's Rhodesia Statement

LD022327Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The United States and Great Britain want to make a new attempt at a Rhodesian settlement through a conference with a wider range of participants than the earlier ones. This was stated by U.S. President Carter in Lagos after a 4-hour discussion with Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state. According to the plan, the conference would be attended by the prime minister of the white settlers' government, by the three compromising black politicians, and by representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the so-called frontline states which oppose the racist regime.

U.S.-Nigerian Relations Analyzed

LD312236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Miklos Keleti commentary]

[Excerpt] What are the areas where Nigeria's aspirations and Washington's interests coincide? At first glance it seems that there are many differences of opinion between Lagos and Washington. Two years ago the Nigerian leaders called Kissinger a persona non grata when he made his shuttle trips in Africa in connection with Rhodesia and South Africa. The rejection was not addressed to Kissinger personally but to U.S. foreign policy, which was aimed at saving the white outposts. According to the official Nigerian viewpoint, the liberation fight in Zimbabwe is an organic continuation of the victorious struggle in Angola.

These points indicate differences, and yet the red carpet was rolled out last fall for General Obasanjo, Nigerian head of state, when he visited Washington. Now Carter is returning the visit. In connection with Nigeria, U.S. foreign policy gives priority to the links between the two countries and not to the above-mentioned conflicts. These links are very strong. Nigeria is second only to Saudi Arabia with regard to oil deliveries to the United States. This quantity is one-third of the total Nigerian output and 14 percent of U.S. consumption.

These close economic relations provide an opportunity for increasing U.S. influence in Nigeria, which is clearly following the road of capitalist development. These factors are of greater significance than the policy of the present leadership. This is why the future great power of the black continent is of key importance in the new African strategy of the United States since, in the opinion of Washington, it can have a moderating influence on those African states which might veer to the left.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CARRIES PUJA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

AUS10940Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 78 pp 3, 4 AU

[Apparent text of speech by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, at the 24 March session of the National Assembly: "Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja: There Is No Rational Alternative for Detente"]

[Text] The minister began his speech: It is particularly important to correctly appraise the international conditions of our socialist construction work from the viewpoint of our international activity and as seen against the background of events that are favorable and unfavorable to us. Have peace and security strengthened in the world? Have our endeavors to defend and expand detente been successful? I think these questions can be answered unequivocally: whether we consider the past decade or the events of the past 1 1/2 years, we can conclude that the shift of the international balance of power is continuing in a positive direction and, consequently, is sustaining the development in international relations in favor of socialism, progress, peace and security. Also today, detente, to which there is no rational alternative, is the most important feature of the international situation.

This development is based on the world historic transformation that has unfolded following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. For our friends and adversaries alike, the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution was a suitable opportunity for assessing and evaluating the results and effect of the advancement of socialism and progress. All peace-loving people can gladly conclude that the Leninist policy, conceived at the great turning point in the destiny of mankind, the concept of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, asserts itself with increasing force in the entire system of international relations.

To Consolidate the Results Attained to Date

Today, the policy of peaceful coexistence, the consolidation of peace and security and and the expansion of international cooperation are regarded as indispensable not only by the government of the socialist countries and the peoples, but also by the masses of the hundreds of millions of people of the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries.

All this is true, all this is a reality of our times. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that the increasing activity of the adversaries of peace and security has caused a certain slowdown in detente. Certain reactionary circles believe that by holding back detente--or, as they say, by bringing it under control--and, primarily, by rekindling the arms race, they can halt the succession of their failures and improve their international and domestic position. However, this is an erroneous calculation.

Under these circumstances, the countries of the socialist community, including our country, must wage an even more tenacious and unflagging struggle for the advancement of detente. In the present phase, the consolidation of the results that have been attained to date and the implementation of the treaties and agreements that have been concluded have come to the fore.

Also in the period that has elapsed, our government pursued its activities on the basis of the guidance of the 11th MSZMP Congress. In our work, we proceeded from the congress' resolutions, which stipulate: "Serving both national and internationalist interests, Hungarian foreign policy must enhance, by all means and in every possible way, the successes of the socialist countries' peace policy, the liquidation of trouble spots and the results of disputed international issues through negotiations."

Extending political detente to the military sphere is a key question of the further development and consolidation of international detente. In past years, important agreements have come about in certain partial areas of disarmament. The known Soviet-U.S. agreements and certain international agreements as, for instance, the treaty on the prohibition of environmental warfare can be listed here. However, it is an undeniable fact that negotiations related to disarmament have slowed down. It is obvious that the stagnation of these negotiations and the intensification of the arms race can cast doubt on and, in the last analysis, can endanger the results that have thus far been attained with regard to detente. The decreasing impetus of the disarmament negotiations is no accident. Representatives of the war industry monopolies have lately been increasing their efforts to force new and unprecedentedly costly arms upon mankind.

Although the NATO countries acknowledge in words the principle of equal security, they would, in fact, like to obtain unilateral advantages. This is the main reason for the periodic impasses in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms and it lies behind the stagnation of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe as well.

Also, we must raise our voice against plans to produce the neutron weapon and include it among the weapons systems. Threatening with the neutron bomb cannot only lead to a worldwide increase of tension and a new wave of armament but can also jeopardize the positive results that have been attained. The European NATO countries are assuming a grave responsibility if, contrary to the interests of their own peoples and world peace, they agree to the storing of neutron weapons on their territory. We are of the opinion that this problem would be appropriately resolved through acceptance by the West of the draft treaty elaborated and submitted to the Geneva Disarmament Committee by the governments of the socialist countries. A joint effort must be made to ensure that the states mutually forego the production and application of this terrible mass destruction weapon, the neutron bomb. This is a vital interest of all peoples, including ours.

The Arms Race Must Be Curbed

Together with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic unflinchingly struggles for a solution of the urgent disarmament issues on the agenda. The constructive efforts of the Soviet Union's Government are aimed at successfully concluding negotiations on the SALT II agreement and, following this, the possibility of also resolving a few other important questions of disarmament. The socialist countries have made numerous proposals at the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces in central Europe and, on the basis of these, an agreement could be rapidly reached if the other side wanted it as well. We are making preparations for and looking forward with expectations to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to be convened in May through June this year. This session could create favorable prerequisites for speeding up the disarmament negotiations and could promote the preparation for a world disarmament conference.

Social forces play a significant role in the struggle waged for disarmament. The European Youth Disarmament Conference which was held in Budapest, the recent Geneva conference of representatives of non-governmental organizations and institutes and the international conference convened on the initiative of the antineutron bomb movement of the Netherlands have usefully contributed to the worldwide struggle against the neutron bomb's production and inclusion in weapons systems.

In reducing military confrontation, great responsibility devolves on the two military-political alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states. In past years, the latter have rejected numerous Warsaw Pact proposals designed to mitigate military confrontation. [paragraph continues]

As is known, the 1976 Bucharest session of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee proposed to all signatories to the Helsinki final act that they mutually disavow being the first to use nuclear weapons and separately to the NATO member-states that the two military-political alliances assume the commitment not to increase the number of their members. These proposals are also timely today.

Sober Consideration Has Gained Ground in Belgrade

Representatives of the European and North American foreign ministers conferred for more than 6 months in Belgrade in order to summarize the favorable experiences of the path that has been covered since Helsinki and define the direction of the continued effort to implement the stipulations of the final act. However, some of our Western partners tried to use the Belgrade meeting for, as it were, rewriting the final act and breaking out of its framework. Certain people regarded "calling to account" the socialist countries as the only purpose of the meeting. To a loud propaganda "accompaniment," they wanted to prove that human rights allegedly do not prevail in the socialist countries. By their behavior, they obviously wanted to disturb the work of the meeting and thus to worsen the international atmosphere.

From the beginning, the socialist countries regarded the Belgrade meeting as an important juncture in detente and made their preparations for it accordingly. In view of the attempts by retarding forces, they tried to defend the constructive spirit and content of the final act. Our country's delegation also worked in this attitude. It contributed numerous proposals to the work of the meeting and tried to suppress attempts contrary to the spirit of the final act. As expected, sober consideration ultimately gained ground in Belgrade and the meeting was concluded with a satisfactory result.

It remains the opinion of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the recommendations of the Helsinki final act must be fully implemented. We continue to regard this document as a long-term program, certain of whose recommendations cannot be singled out and brought to the fore, while others are "forgotten." Mutuality and nonintervention in domestic affairs must prevail in its implementation. For our part, we are drawing the appropriate conclusions from the Belgrade experiences and taking the measures necessary for further advancement.

We Condemn Israel's Latest Aggression

Extending international detente to the world as a whole demands a liquidation of the troublespots which still exist in various areas of the world. International reaction endeavors to keep these troublespots "warm". Indeed, it has recently fostered the development of new ones.

The fact that, as before, substantial progress is not being made in resolving the Middle East conflict is particularly alarming. We have declared our position in this matter on several occasions--also in this forum. A just, comprehensive and durable solution of the problems of the Middle East is only possible if Israel withdraws its troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the rights of the Palestinian Arab people are respected--including the right to establish their own state--and the security of all the states in the area, including that of Israel, is guaranteed. We support endeavors toward a resumption of the work of the Geneva Conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

It is known that several spectacular acts took place through the bilateral negotiations between representatives of Egypt and Israel in recent months. However, these have not resolved anything. On the contrary, they have only confused the fronts, struck a blow at Arab unity and made a solution much more difficult. [paragraph continues]

It has been proved that separate agreements and the policy of excluding the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries is at variance with the interests of the Arab peoples and is grist for the mill of Israel, Arab and international reaction.

The present situation demands that the unity of the anti-imperialist Arab forces and co-operation among the socialists and the progressive Arab states be strengthened, because this constitutes the most effective means for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In recent days, the Israeli Government showed once more that it ignores the interests of peace in the Middle East. The Israeli Army invaded independent and sovereign Lebanon to destroy the armed forces of the Palestinians evicted from their country by various Israeli governments. Nothing can justify such a flagrant violation of international law and the borders of a sovereign country. Its only result was to deepen the Middle East crisis. Together with world public opinion, we condemn Israel's latest aggression and demand the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

In the past year, an armed conflict developed in the area of the Horn of Africa. The Somali leadership wanted to assert its illegal territorial demands on progressive Ethiopia by armed force. The reactionary forces that rushed to the aid of Somalia did not, of course, want to defend Somalia--since it has not been and is not threatened by anyone--but wanted to overthrow Ethiopia's progressive regime. From the beginning, our country has been in solidarity with the Ethiopian Government's progressive measures and supports the struggle waged by the Ethiopian people for their country's independence, territorial homogeneity and the inviolability of its borders.

Angola's and Mozambique's attainment of independence and the victory of the popular revolution have considerably improved the external conditions for the freedom struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Still, the white minority governments are not prepared to surrender their rule.

With the so-called internal settlement, the racist Smith regime would like to essentially prolong the rule of the white minority and defend its privileges. We fully concur with the 15 March Security Council statement which assessed the agreement between Smith and the three compromising black leaders as illegal and unacceptable. We are certain that the people of Zimbabwe will ultimately thwart this deceitful maneuver and come to power under the leadership of the Patriotic Front.

We support the struggle for independence pursued by the people of Namibia under the leadership of its national liberation movement, SWAPO. We demand the full implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia. We condemn the racist South African regime and welcome and support the UN decision to stage an international antiapartheid year.

The Progressive Forces Are Increasing

It was 3 years ago that the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia scored their historic victory against the foreign interventionists and their local allies. Our people have aided this struggle and ever since have been in solidarity with the tenacious efforts of the peoples of Indochina to eliminate the damage caused by the war and develop industrial and agricultural production. We have been gladdened by the development of the peaceful work of construction. These peaceful constructive activities have been disturbed by the armed conflict unleashed by the Cambodian leadership. Our government affirms that it will fully support the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's patient and internationalist position and its proposals toward a cessation of the military activities and a settlement of the conflict through negotiations.

There has been no progress in resolving the Korean issue, although the DPRK has done everything to create prerequisites for Korea's peaceful reunification. The policy of the Pak Chong-hui regime not only prevents the unification of Korea but endangers peace in the area as well.

As before, a dual trend prevails on the Latin American Continent. The influence of reaction continues to assert itself in the governments of some Latin American countries, fascism rages in Chile, as before, while in other countries--thus in Jamaica and Guayana, for instance--progressive processes are strengthening.

To sum up the situation: although there are many worries and problems in the international arena, we have no reason for pessimism. We are convinced that, despite the existing difficulties and those that can be expected, the countries of the socialist community, together with the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world and the realistic politicians of the advanced capitalist countries, are capable of assuring also in the long term the prevalence and even expansion of the trend of detente.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which affect the international atmosphere considerably and can foster or slow down the detente, greatly influence the prevalence of detente and the principle of peaceful coexistence in practice. Lately, certain influential circles of the United States and Western Europe have tried to lessen and weaken the significant results that have been previously attained in the normalization of relations between these two great countries. By their anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns and political machinations aimed at the Soviet Union they attack constructive international cooperation which has been developed as a result of long years of tenacious effort. We hope that the present unsatisfactory development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will again be replaced by a phase foreshadowing progress within a foreseeable time.

The Stable Internal Situation Is the Background of our International Activity

The results attained by our working people through implementing our party's consistent policy with the socialist creative work of more than 3 decades furnish the firm background of our international activity. Our internal position is stable and our social, political and cultural development and economic results have won appreciation and recognition for our country throughout the world. Hungary is a respected member of the socialist community and a partner appreciated by countries with different social systems, as well.

Also in the period that has elapsed, our government sought to contribute, commensurate with its means, to the consolidation of peace and security, the defense and expansion of the results of detente and the development of relations between our country and other countries. We strove to take advantage of the favorable opportunities created through out country's increasing international prestige. By so doing, we promoted the prevalence of our people's national interests and served the joint cause of socialism and peace as well.

I think that everyone present here agrees with me that our country's international activity has become even more intensive in the period covered by this report.

In our foreign political activity, we are devoting great attention, as before, to deepening cooperation among the socialist countries and tightening their unity. Our country actively participates in the work of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and the implementation of the jointly elaborated resolutions. Life dictates that the socialist countries coordinate their international activity even more closely than heretofore.

Fraternal Hungarian-Soviet Relations Are Fruitfully Developing

Bilateral relations between our country and the socialist countries are developing extensively. There is considerable progress in the political and cultural areas year after year. We are devoting great attention to aspects of economic relations with particular regard to the development of bilateral relations between our country and the CEMA countries and our constantly expanding cooperation within CEMA.

Hungarian-Soviet relations occupy a special position in the many-sided cooperation pursued between socialist countries and our country. Our relations are fraternal and, on the basis of traditional Hungarian-Soviet friendship, they are developing fruitfully. Our political cooperation is becoming increasingly substantive and our economic and cultural relations are also constantly expanding.

The already traditional meeting between János Kádár and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Crimean Peninsula last July was an additional outstanding juncture in close cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union. Their talks took place in a spirit of complete unity and accord and fraternal friendship. The mutual exchange of experiences has greatly contributed to a further development of many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries and the coordination of our political activities.

In February this year, we festively commemorated, both in our country and in the Soviet Union, the 30th anniversary of our first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. Principles of a new type and major tasks of the indissoluble friendship and multifarious cooperation between our peoples and assistance to each other are laid down in this historic document. The treaty represented indispensable support for our security, served well our people's interests and fostered the realization of our foreign political objectives and our mutual struggle for peace and the expansion of international cooperation. In 1967 in accordance with changed historical conditions, our leaders signed a new friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. This continued to strengthen the alliance between our countries and opened new prospects in the development of our cooperation.

Useful Meetings Imparting a New Impetus

Top-level meetings taking place in the period that has elapsed have imparted a new impetus to cooperation between our country and the socialist countries. The year 1977 abounded in such events. Heading a party-government delegation, Comrade Gustav Husák visited our country and Comrades Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz had talks in Budapest.

During the visit of a party-government delegation led by Comrade János Kádár, we have renewed the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between our country and the GDR that was enacted into law by the summer session of the National Assembly. The expansion of cooperation has been served by talks between János Kádár and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, and János Kádár and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu respectively. Comrade György Lazar paid an official friendly visit and had successful talks in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We acknowledge with satisfaction the even development of our relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the DPRK.

Our National Assembly has also contributed considerably to deepening relations between our country and other socialist countries. Last year a Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Antalapró visited Poland, and then this year a delegation had successful talks in the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

During this period we were able to welcome delegations to our country from the legislative bodies of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

We conducted useful exchanges of views with the foreign ministers of a few socialist countries as well.

Developing cooperation between our country and the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantages is an important endeavor of our government's foreign political activity. Our relations have expanded on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence with almost all the advanced capitalist countries.

Broader Relations With the Capitalist States

Particularly characteristic was the activation of our relations with a few European capitalist countries and the United States.

In the past 1 1/2 years, there was noteworthy progress in our relations with neighboring Austria. At the end of 1976 Comrade Janos Kadar paid a visit and conducted successful talks in Austria. Comrade Gyorgy Lazar unofficially met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger paid an official visit to Hungary. At these top-level talks further possibilities revealed themselves for expanding relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria. We had discussions on abolishing the compulsory nature of visas and a few highly significant concepts in the economic area. For our part, we are prepared to further expand our interstate relations with Austria.

The FRG remains our most significant Western trade partner. The development of our relations was greatly fostered by Comrade Janos Kadar's visit to Bonn last year and his extensive and fruitful exchange of views with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other politicians. We would like economic cooperation between the two countries to be freed from its present limitations through joint effort and the opening of even broader well-founded prospects for them. We are also prepared to further develop cultural relations between the two countries.

In the past years there has been progress in bilateral relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the United States and it was possible to put the settlement of two long-protracted problems on the agenda. On the basis of a decision by President Carter, a U.S. delegation led by Secretary Vance returned the crown and the coronation regalia. This has been appraised as a positive step by our government. A few days ago representatives of the two governments signed a trade agreement between our countries, which, in keeping with international practice, insures most-favored-nation treatment in bilateral economic relations. The trade agreement will become effective following the institution by the Hungarian and U.S. sides of the customary ratification procedures. This will open the possibility of expanding economic relations devoid of discrimination between our countries.

Relations between our country and Italy also expanded in the period that has elapsed. Comrade Janos Kadar's visit to Italy and the Vatican has elicited a broad and positive reaction. French Premier Barre's visit to Budapest imparted a new impetus to our relations with France. We hope that top-level visits scheduled for the future will lay even better foundations for a dynamic development of our relations.

Still there are also disturbing aspects in the relations we are maintaining with advanced capitalist countries. We are striving to insure that our expanding relations are built on firm, extensive and mutually beneficial economic cooperation. However, today we still encounter economic discrimination and discriminatory measures by advanced capitalist countries. [paragraph continues]

Also in the future we will resolutely reject any kind of discrimination because it hinders development.

In the course of our international activities, we frequently come into contact with individual representatives and groups of Hungarians who have left their country for various reasons. We can conclude with pleasure that apart from a stratum without roots living in the past, a large part of the Hungarian emigrants are drawing increasingly closer to their former fatherland and notice and are even proud of its achievements. Following from our government's humane policy, I can reiterate that we do not harbor hostile sentiments toward those living in their new fatherland and, if they respect the laws of the Hungarian People's Republic, we welcome them at home.

The 11th MSZMP Congress has set the task that "...Hungarian foreign policy should expand its relations with the already liberated developing countries. It should also place emphasis on aiding, through an expansion of relations, the independent national development of these countries."

We Support the Developing Countries

I can report to the esteemed National Assembly that the accomplishment of this task is progressing successfully. Our relations have developed with numerous Asian, African and Latin American countries and, in accordance with our possibilities, we foster the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

The strengthening of our relations with developing countries was served by the visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi to Afghanistan, Mexico and Ecuador and by the visit of Comrade Gyorgy Lazar to Iraq. A PDRY party-government delegation and the country's prime minister, as well as Jamaican Prime Minister Manley have had successful talks in Budapest. Several other eminent politicians of the developing countries and the Zimbabwe African People's Union president, Joshua Nkomo, also visited our country. We appraise all these talks positively. The expansion of our cooperation is shown by visits of the foreign ministers of Mali and Burundi to Hungary, as well as our talks with several other African foreign ministers.

Our country's representatives are assuming an active share of the work of various international organizations, primarily the United Nations. At the 32d session of the UN General Assembly we resolutely took up the cudgels for a consolidation and expansion of detente, a curbing of the arms race, a promotion of military detente and a settlement of critical areas through negotiations. We have supported the solution of numerous other problems affecting the destiny of mankind as a whole. We are actively participating in various international conferences as well. At this forum, I would like to express my appreciation of the activity pursued by my fellow deputies in the Hungarian group of the Interparliamentary Union. All this contributes to the accomplishment of our foreign political objectives.

I have been mainly reviewing those aspects of our extensive international activities that we are pursuing on the level of the national assembly and state policy. Because of the nature of the matter, relations between our party, the MSZMP, and other Marxist-Leninist, progressive and democratic parties are of outstanding significance in our international activity. Our social organizations--the PPF, the Peace Council, the trade unions and other mass organizations--also play a large role in the accomplishment of our international objectives.

The favorable results of the international activity of the Hungarian People's Republic and our country's good reputation in the world also impose increased demands on us in international politics. On behalf of the government, I would like to assure the esteemed National Assembly that we will continue to strive to live up to the trust with which we are honored, Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja said in conclusion.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT TO NIGERIA

LD311534V Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter will be ending his visit to Brazil today. Yesterday he rested in Rio de Janeiro and took part in a press conference in the town of Brasilia. He said that Israel ought to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon. Our New York correspondent, Maciej Slotwinski, will now talk about the next stage in the trip of the American President which gets off the ground today.

Nigeria is the third country being visited by President Carter during the present trip. Relations between the two states during the republican administration were so cold that Nigeria did not want a visit by Henry Kissinger. But now the Carter administration is conducting a so-called new African policy and the United States needs friendly relations with Nigeria. This is the richest and largest country, as regards population, of black Africa. It is a member of OPEC and the UN Security Council; playing the role of mediator in African matters. It is also the second largest, after Saudi Arabia, supplier of crude oil to the United States--15 percent of total imports. Carter would count a lot on this oil should there be another Arab embargo. The Americans also have substantial amounts invested in Nigeria--\$1 billion. But a further American expansion in credits will be restricted because the Nigerians do not want to have anything to do with firms cooperating with the racists in South Africa. In sum, Nigeria is the spokesman of the governments of the black majority in Rhodesia, Namibia, and the Republic of South Africa. During President Carter's visit it will undoubtedly demand new assurances from the United States that it supports the liberation of the last countries of black Africa from the domination of the white racists and, for instance, that it supports a real and actual transfer of governments to the blacks of Rhodesia.

President Carter will want, for his part, to convince his hosts that the United States is resolved to counter a racial war in Africa which, in the opinion of Washington, would plunge this continent into chaos and would strengthen leftwing influence there--a thing which the United States and its Western allies fear most.

GIEREK VISITS CZESTOCHOWA VOIVODSHIP 1 APR

LD012230V Warsaw PAP in English 1209 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek today went on a visit to the Voivodship of Czestochowa, where he visited the Bierut steelworks, among others. He surveyed the plates department there and got acquainted with the course of implementing the investment project on expanding the rolling mill. He was cordially greeted by the crew.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES METALLURGICAL WORKERS' DAY CEREMONY

LD021914V Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A ceremony marking the metallurgical industry workers' day and the 70th anniversary of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union which was attended by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz was held today at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. Some 100 distinguished workers of the metallurgical industry were decorated with high state awards. The orders of the Banner of Labor First Class were awarded to Jozef Jenik and Adolf Cieslik who, being retired, are members of the Commission of History at the main board of Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz in his speech recalled that the metallurgical industry workers make up the largest professional group in Poland, they number about 1.5 million. He stated that the country's rate of development depends to a great extent on their efforts. The production of the metallurgical industry accounts for over a quarter of Poland's total industrial production and about 40 percent of Polish exports. Premier Jaroszewicz also saw an exhibition organized under the motto: 70 Years In The Workers Interests.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUUM VIEWS AGRICULTURE

LD312342Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] We will now have Jan Czapczynski, from the press office of the government, as spokesman:

At the 11th plenum Comrade Edward Gierek said that at present the speedy increase of grain and fodder production, the reduction of losses during their gathering and storage, and the insurance of their rational consumption is a task of primary importance. Only then will we create conditions for a continuous development of animal breeding and be able to systematically improve the supply of animal products to the country.

Precisely this subject, of key importance from the viewpoint of improving supplies to the population, was on the agenda at today's meeting of the government Presidium. Measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture for increasing the production of grains and fodder were assessed. I would like to recall that in 1975 the government determined trends for action in this sphere. They provided for an increase of the area sown to grain crops, their share in the overall crop structure, an increase of grain yields--among other things through the use of highly fertile grain varieties, the dissemination of correct agrotechnical measures, rational fertilizing and also through expanding the mechanization of operations. Today the government Presidium noted that the actions of the Ministry of Agriculture aimed at the intensification of grain production correspond with the trends fixed 3 years ago.

And thus, as a result of organizational efforts and also due to the raising of grain purchasing prices in 1976, the reduction of the area sown to grain crops, which had taken place for several years, was halted together with the decline of their share in the total of sown crops. It is assumed that this year the area sown with grain crops will be increased to 8.2 million hectares and in 1980 to 8.5 million hectares. The proper shaping of planting structure has a great influence on increasing grain yields. What matters chiefly is to continue to increase the area sown with wheat, barley and also maize. This is a very important sector in the activity of the agricultural service. Expanding the cultivation of these grains requires, namely, the maintenance of the soil in good condition. The Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, will continue to step up its activity for a further increase in the area planted with higher yield grain crops.

Work on developing new grain varieties will also be continued. Five new varieties have been introduced into mass production during the last 2 years. Up to 1980 agriculture will receive another 15 high-yield grain varieties, chiefly wheat. It is assumed that consistent actions in these chosen directions should enable us to harvest more than 26 million tons of grain in 1980. It is obvious that even with such a harvest national production will not yet fully cover the needs of the developing animal breeding for feed concentrates. In this situation the improvement of the fodder resources through widening the cultivation of fodder plants assumes great importance.

Special attention will be devoted to the intensification of the planting of fall-sown catchcrops, sowing in [wsiewka] and stubble catchcrops. However, the main efforts will be directed to the improvement of the management of permanent greenlands. This will be supported by an acceleration of drainage operations in meadows and pastures. In effect the meadow area from which three hay crops will be gathered per year will increase during the next 3 years by nearly 500,000 hectares. Much attention will be devoted to the cultivation of legumes [rosliny motylkowe] and to expanding the cultivation of maize and root fodder plants for silage.

Approving the up-to-date activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, the government Presidium at the same time has pointed to the existence of numerous reserves in the production of grains and fodder and in their utilization. It prescribed a stepping up of organizational and technical measures for more effective utilization of these reserves. Underlined also was the need for better utilization of fodder originating from byproducts in agriculture in the processing industry.

Next, during its meeting the government Presidium assessed the implementation of modernization investments in 1977. The share of funds for investments of this type has increased in comparison with 1976. The production of fixed assets in industry has increased, which has enabled the shifting of part of the production potential of industrial building to other purposes, mainly for the implementation of tasks in the home building sector. The government Presidium prescribed the expansion of modernization steps in lieu of the construction of basic new production capacities. This is a most desirable trend. As a rule modernization investments are more effective, can be faster realized and require less funds.

Next, the minister of metallurgy informed the government about this year's tasks of the workforce and the builders of Huta Katowice. This year the steelworks will supply the country with 4 million tons of steel and 3.2 million tons of rolled products. The production of articles like ship and car body sheet metal will be expanded. This year's investment undertakings are concentrated on the construction of the large-size rolling mill and the construction of other production and social objects, which are forming a proper infrastructure in the region of the steelworks. The government Presidium endorsed the proposals of the Ministry of Metallurgy, which aim at the creation of adequate conditions for the implementation of production and investment tasks within the metallurgical combine of Katowice.

At today's meeting the government Presidium also assessed progress in the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan for 1978 in the heavy and agricultural machines industry. Corresponding decisions were taken. Their implementation will contribute to a correct realization of tasks planned in the heavy and agricultural machines industry.

ITALIAN PAPER CITES MICHNIK ON 'FLYING UNIVERSITY'

LD310951Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 24 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Ettore Petta dispatch: "Heavy Fines for Students of 'Flying University'"]

[Text] Vienna--Not a day goes by in Poland without the police jailing a teacher or student of the "flying university" for 48 hours. Part of the daily routine consists of breaking into a private house where a lesson is in progress; everyone is made to leave--if necessary with the aid of tear gas and nightsticks--and at least a couple of people are taken to the police station. It is impossible to count the fines imposed on dozens of students for "unauthorized meetings." In Wroclaw three students have been sentenced to hard labor for this "offence."

In Wroclaw, Krakow and Warsaw the students have established a "joint fund" from which they pay the police the very heavy fines: The fund was accumulated by street collections and there is not one Pole who has not contributed at least a couple of zloty.

The "flying university" has become an institution despite the obstacles raised by the police. The courses are proceeding fairly regularly in about 10 centers including Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Krakow and Lodz. The attendance varies between five or six to 50 or 60 per lesson and the lessons for each course are held on an average once every 2 weeks. There are 15 courses or "faculties," ranging from mathematics to philosophy, history to literature.

"We are not moral dissidents interested only in theory. We do specific things. People read our articles and become aware of the perfectly legitimate arguments with which we carry out our work." This was said by Adam Michnik, the young historian who, together with Jacek Kuron, is one of the brains behind Polish dissidence and who, like Kuron, realizes that an open clash with the Communist Party must be avoided. Therefore, he says: "We are pragmatic and we know that the evolution of Polish society in a democratic direction will be a very slow process. We are not attempting the impossible. Poland must remain within the Warsaw Pact. We are not demanding political transformations but, realistically, social reforms. The aim is to arouse the social awareness of our fellow citizens. We are also establishing a foothold in the factories."

Indeed, the "Civic Self-Defense Committee" (as the workers defense committee is now called) is also publishing a periodical called ROBOTNIK, which is also distributed in the factories. Michnik believes that it has never been seized.

But how long can this stalemate in the trial of strength between the police and the dissidents last? Nobody in Warsaw can answer this. The Communist Party has not yet replaced Minister of Culture Janosz Wilhermi who died last week in an air crash in Bulgaria.

STUDENTS ISSUE APPEAL AGAINST NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD311552Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A national seminar of the Polish Students Socialist Union under the slogan of "Education for Peace" was held in Warsaw today. Taking part in it are close to 300 union activists from all parts of the country who are representatives of all spheres and life of student society. The seminar participants, after a lively discussion, adopted the text of an appeal in which they join all forces of progress in the world and appeal for an increase in efforts in the struggle for a peaceful future. They roundly condemn plans aimed at producing and deploying neutron weapons in Europe.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES PDRY ENVOY IN FAREWELL AUDIENCE

LD012058Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received PDRY Ambassador 'Ali al-Qasim al-Muayyad in a farewell audience.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN VANIK

AU311734Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received U.S. Congressman Charles Vanik, member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Ohio, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest expressed thanks to the head of the Romanian state for receiving him and for the opportunity to become acquainted with and visit Romania and to see the progress recorded by our country in all fields of socioeconomic life. During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that relations between Romania and the United States are experiencing a positive evolution and stressed the existence of broad opportunities to expand and diversify trade exchanges; economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Romania and the United States and the need to utilize them to the benefit of both peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

In this context, the guest stressed the interest with which U.S. political and economic circles and public opinion are looking forward to President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and emphasized that this visit will contribute to developing and deepening relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples and to better mutual understanding.

In turn, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance Romania places in its relations with the United States and in this context pointed out that he is looking forward with great interest to his talks with President Jimmy Carter and emphasized that his visit to the United States will give an impetus to Romanian-U.S. cooperation both at a bilateral level and in the field of international life, to the benefit of peace and progress throughout the world.

The sides also discussed certain matters pertaining to current international events and stressed the need to consolidate peace and cooperation throughout the world, resolve differences between states by political means, eliminate sources of tension and establish new, equitable interstate relations in accordance with the basic aspirations and interests of all peoples. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU311735Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER

AU311737Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received the minister of agriculture and food industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Gancho Krustev, who is visiting our country.

The sides discussed aspects of economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in an atmosphere of warm friendship, with special stress on the field of agriculture and good industry.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET BANK PRESIDENT

AU011419Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received the president of the administrative leadership of the International Investment Bank from Moscow, (Verchenkov), who is on a working visit to our country.

During the ensuing talk, the sides discussed matters pertaining to the development of cooperation between banking institutions in Romania and the International Investment Bank.

PCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES GUADELOUPE CP ON ANNIVERSARY

LD311308Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1147 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 31 March, AGERPRES--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe warmest congratulations on the 20th anniversary of that party.

In the spirit of the good comradely relations established between our parties, the message sent on the occasion reads: We address you sincere wishes of fresh success in your struggle in close unity with the other democratic forces for the defence and promotion of the fundamental interests of the people in Guadeloupe, for national and social freedom, for democracy and progress.

The message expresses the conviction that the links of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Guadeloupe will develop further on.

AGERPRES REPORTS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

LD011104Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1978--In the last three decades Romania turned from an agrarian country, with lowest cereal output, into an industrial-agrarian country, with a powerful industry and an agriculture in full process of modernization. This led to a better place for the Romanian agriculture in the world and European agriculture and also to narrowing down the gaps separating this country from the agriculturally developed countries. Whereas in the 1961-1965 period Romania's share in the European tractor fleet was of 1.35 per cent, this share in [word indistinct] was of 1.66 per cent. In order to speed up the complete mechanization of agricultural operations, inclusive in zootechny the Romanian agriculture will receive under this five-year plan further 70,000 tractors, so that there will be one tractor for less [word indistinct] 75 ha. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the mechanization of the agricultural operations on the fields, in fruit and vine-growing and in zootechny be in general completed until 1980.

Romania is also among the countries having a intense growth rate of the production and use of fertilizers and pestkillers. In 1975 compared with the annual production of the 1961-1965 five-year plan, the output of chemical fertilizers grew 9.3 times. In this way, Romania's share in the European output grew from one per cent to 5.8 per cent. At the same time, the per hectare use of fertilizers grew over seven times in 1975 as against the 1961-1965 period. This figure is to be continuously heightened so it should represent 200 kg in 1980 and wellnigh 400 kg in 1985, with Romania ranking in this respect among the agriculturally [word indistinct] states.

An important place within the act of measures to achieve a modern intensive and high-productive agriculture is held by the expansion of the land melioration operations and of irrigation in the first place. The irrigated area was in 1975 by seven times bigger than in the 1961-1965 five-year plan period. Worthy of stress is the fact that Romania's share in the irrigated area Europe-wide grew in this period from 2.31 per cent to 11.61 per cent. This share is to increase in the future if we bear in mind that as many as 1250 thousand hectares will be under irrigation in this five-year plan period, and that this area is to be of some 5,000 thousand hectares in 1990, i.e. 50 per cent of the total arable area of this country.

CARTER'S LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA TRIP DISCUSSED

Aims of Visits Assessed

AU012022Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] No spectacular results are expected from Jimmy Carter's current 7-day tour during which he will travel over 23,000 kilometers and visit four countries: Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. It could be said that the aim of this trip is to demonstrate the increased U.S. concern for the developing countries. Nevertheless, this trip and the talks which Carter had in Venezuela and Brazil and which he will have in Nigeria and Liberia are characterized by the topics discussed--the price of oil, the situation in southern Africa and the Soviet-Cuban presence on the African Continent. It is for precisely this reason that the choice of countries which the U.S. President is visiting during this brief but very important tour is interesting.

Let us say a few words about this: First of all, in Venezuela, the third largest U.S. oil supplier and a country of rare democratic traditions in this hemisphere and, in addition, a very significant factor on the occasion of the signing of the Panama Canal agreement, Carter had an opportunity to explain the U.S. positions and views toward the countries of the Third World, particularly toward the Latin American countries.

Brazil, with which the United States has had rather tense relations for a long time because of its nuclear policy and the U.S. criticism of insufficient respect for human rights, was a country where Carter tried to clear the gloomy atmosphere and offer new prospects. It remains to be seen what results have been achieved.

In Nigeria, another U.S. oil supplier, it is certain that oil will be discussed. However, the situation in southern Africa will be discussed more than oil, and perhaps most of all the Soviet-Cuban presence in this continent. Carter's visit to Nigeria is all the more important because this country represents the first country of black Africa officially visited by a U.S. president.

It was no accident that the first black African country to be visited was Nigeria, the richest and most populous state in Africa.

If we add the visit to Liberia, a country founded by former U.S. black slaves, a visit which is primarily of a sentimental character, we will come to the conclusion that Carter's tour has, after all, not been planned so clumsily as it appears and as is portrayed and that the United States, nevertheless, expects significant results from this trip in the near future. Carter apparently wishes to demonstrate to his fellow countrymen and to the leaders of Latin America and Africa that the United States is more capable than other countries of assisting in the development and prosperity of the countries of the Third World. It is obvious that this is why this gesture has been made.

East African Reaction Noted

AU022135Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Apr 78 AU

["Carter in Africa--Reaction"--TANJUG headline]

[Text Nairobi, April 2 (TANJUG)--First reactions to Carter's speeches during his visit to Nigeria may be summarized as claiming that there was little new in what the President said on U.S. policy to Africa. His position on southern Africa has failed to satisfy the African expectations.

His positions on "freedom generally" and "human rights" in particular are "abstract and without real effect", and his insistence on fear "from Soviet and Cuban presence and penetration of communism" point to the thinking in terms of cold war rivalries and bloc alignment, to something reminiscent of spheres of interest, commentators in Nairobi say.

Noting that this is the "first visit south of Sahara by a U.S. president", the press and radio stations in East African countries are nonetheless hopeful that this could be "a visit of change" and one "inaugurating a new African policy of the United States".

MINIC, GLIGOROV MEET VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

Delegation Arrives 30 Mar

LD301814Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG)--A congressmen delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation, headed by Democrat of Illinois Dan Rostenkowski, includes congressmen of the Democratic and Republican parties from the U.S. House of Representatives' Economic Committee. They are accompanied by officials of the House of Representatives, representatives of the White House and of the U.S. State Department.

The U.S. congressmen, who will stay in Yugoslavia till April 3, will hold talks in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. They will visit, in addition to Belgrade, Dubrovnik on the Adriatic Coast.

Minic Receives Delegation

LD012305Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 TANJUG--Federal Executive Council Vice-President and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic has received a U.S. House of Representatives delegation. The delegation later left Belgrade for Dubrovnik, the Yugoslav south Adriatic.

The delegation of U.S. congressmen, headed by the House of Representatives deputy, Dan Rostenkowski, also includes members of the White House and State Department.

During the visit, current international questions and bilateral relations were discussed.

Talks With Gligorov Reported

LD312105Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-United States cooperation develops very favorably, a fact fully in evidence during Yugoslav President Tito's recent visit to the United States. This was noted in today's talk Kiro Gligorov, Assembly of Yugoslavia president, had with a delegation of U.S. congressmen visiting here.

Representative D. Rostenkowski, head of the delegation, said the American people has profound respect for President Tito and Yugoslavia, and seeks the further development of Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation on a footing of equality.

The two sides noted ramified bilateral contacts at different levels, describing the two countries' open and continual dialogue, their different views on specific questions notwithstanding, as a special virtue of their relations.

In response to questions from his visitors, the Assembly of Yugoslavia president explained the hallmarks of relationships within the Yugoslav federation, the basic features of the development of the socialist self-management system, and the essentials of Yugoslav non-aligned foreign policy.

Referring to Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation, Gligorov said that, judging by the two countries' economic potentials, it can be considerably increased. Within this context, their coproduction, joint ventures, cooperation in the construction of a trans-Yugoslav motorway and with third countries were discussed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS MINIC VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU012056Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, visited Moscow, where on Tuesday he delivered President Tito's personal message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After his return to Belgrade, on Thursday, he submitted a report to the joint session of both chambers of Yugoslavia's Assembly on the results of the Belgrade CSCE meeting. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses Milos Minic's visit to Moscow:

President Tito's message to Leonid Brezhnev is, in fact, a continuation of the dialog between the two statesmen after our president's visit to the Soviet Union last August. Leonid Brezhnev has very favorably received President Tito's message, which deals with the process of understanding, the so-called detente, and certain problems of the hotbeds of crisis.

In a lengthy talk between Leonid Brezhnev and Milos Minic, in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko also participated, the possibilities were discussed on how to overcome the obvious stagnation in the process of an international relaxation of tension. This stagnation can be seen in the noticeable increase in the lack of confidence and in a certain straining of relations between the big powers. The common view is that only a continuation of detente can lead to the strengthening of peace and security in the world, the development of equitable international relations and to the solution of outstanding international problems.

As expected during the Soviet-Yugoslav dialog, it was pointed out that there is a need to pay appropriate attention to the search for solutions that would eliminate the arms race. The dangers to world peace if nothing is done to remove the hotbeds of crisis, primarily in the Middle East and in the so-called Horn of Africa, were also discussed in all seriousness.

Milos Minic informed Leonid Brezhnev of coming activities of the nonaligned movement, particularly about the preparations for the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in Belgrade at the end of July this year.

Finally, it is necessary to say that also during these talks, which it is said passed in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding and respect, that the bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was noted as developing successfully and that chances exist for its further promotion.

LJUBICIC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ANGOLA, ALGERIA, LIBYA

LD311356Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned today from a visit to the Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Angola and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, where, at the head of a military delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, he was the guest of the ministers of defense of these friendly and nonaligned countries.

During his stay in Algeria, Angola and Libya General Ljubicic and the members of the delegation visited a number of units and installations of the armed forces and held talks with the highest ranking military and state leaders of these countries.

At the airport in Batajnica the federal secretary for national defense and the members of the delegation were greeted by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army general staff; Col Gen Ivan Dolnicar; Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic; Col Gen Milos Stanimirovic; Lt Col Gen Stevan Roglic; Rear Admiral Veljko Dokmanovic; and other officers.

Mohamed Demaghatrous, ambassador of the Republic of Algeria in Yugoslavia; Joao Filipe Martins, ambassador of Angola; Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid, charge d'affaires of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, were also present in the welcoming party.

LCY, SAWPY DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM VISITS TO ITALY

Talks With Italian CP

LD012318Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 TANJUG--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by LCY Executive Committee member Dusan Popovic returned to Belgrade from Rome today. The LCY delegation spent several days in Italy at the invitation of Italy's Communist Party. In this morning's final talks, a wide identity of views was expressed as was the common wish to continue and expand the existing very good relations between the two parties. The LCY delegation expressed the League of Communists' full solidarity and that of the Yugoslav peoples with Italy's communists, all democratic forces and the Italian people in general, in the struggle against terrorism, denouncing the kidnapping of Christian Democrat President Aldo Moro.

The LCY delegation informed its hosts on preparations underway for the 11th LCY Congress and invited the Italian Communist Party to send its delegation to the congress.

Italian Socialist Congress Attended

LD022241Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY and SAWPY delegations have returned to Belgrade from Turin. The delegations were led by Jure Bilic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and by Dragan Rodic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, respectively. The LCY and SAWPY delegations attended the 41st Congress of the Italian Socialist Party.

SCIENCE, CULTURE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CHINA

LD021128Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Zvonko Knezevic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Science and Culture, returned to Belgrade today from a reciprocal visit to the People's Republic of China. The visit lasted several days. Among others in the delegation were: Dr Stipe Suvar, republican secretary for education, culture and physical culture of Croatia; Dr Miroslav Pecujlic, rector of Belgrade University, and Milenko Nikolic, provincial secretary for science and culture of Vojvodina. The Yugoslav delegation held a number of talks in China and was received by Pang Yi, vice chairman of the Chinese Government, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and member of the CCP Politburo.

In the series of talks held in educational, scientific and cultural institution exceptionally great interest was shown on the Chinese side in Yugoslav experience, and the Yugoslav delegation was paid exceptional attention. According to Dr Zvonko Knezevic's assessment, intensive efforts are being made in China at the present moment to overcome the difficulties in the system of education which arose in the last decade--primarily as a result of the activity of the gang of four.

ROMANIA'S OPREA TOURS KRSKO NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

AU311357Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, yesterday morning arrived in Zagreb where he was welcomed by Dr Tode Curuvija, vice president of the Croatian Executive Council.

During the day Oprea visited the construction site of the first Yugoslav nuclear powerplant of Krsko and acquainted himself with its development thus far and the tasks still to be carried out to complete this project which is of great importance for two Yugoslav socialist republics--Slovenia and Croatia--and for their energy needs. In his conversation with representatives of the Krsko powerplant, Oprea, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed the importance of an exchange of views of this kind. The fact is, as he said, that "we intend to build a similar project in Romania. For this reason all your experiences are extraordinarily valuable to us."

Explaining the organizational and technical design of the powerplant, Dr Gvez Dular, director of the Krsko plant, said that "the present intensive pace of construction and equipping of our first nuclear plant promises that this powerplant will be included in the network toward the end of 1979."

The Romanian guests were particularly interested in the difficulties which arise in the course of realizing such an important undertaking. In addition to this, they wanted to acquaint themselves with the safety of the project in the event of possible earthquakes and with the measures taken to insure the complete safety of the population and the biosphere in the vicinity of the plant. It was stated that an earthquake with an intensity of something over nine degrees on the Mercalli scale could cause absolutely no damage to this electric powerplant or its entire system. As far as safety from radiation and from environmental pollution is concerned, it was emphasized that, as a result of the measures taken, no danger whatsoever exists in this respect.

Following the talks the delegation from the neighboring friendly country inspected the construction site of the electric powerplant.

CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS BELGRADE AFTER TALKS

LD011858Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

Belgrade --Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Jose Viera, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs. During an extensive conversation they discussed questions concerning the further activity of nonaligned countries, especially in connection with the strengthening of their unity and action capability.

Apart from Viera, the meeting was also attended by Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, and on the Yugoslav side by Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Emil Durini, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

During Viera's visit to Belgrade extensive consultations were held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on questions concerning the forthcoming meetings of non-aligned countries, especially the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Jose Viera, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Belgrade this morning.

KURTOVIC INTERVIEWED ON PROBLEM OF ULTRALEFTISM

LD312302Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The most conspicuous desire for the revision of the LCY program is what we call ultraleftism, and I think that this term is appropriate. Our movement rejected this form of sectarianism long ago both in theory and in practice. This was stated by Todo Kurtovic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in an interview to be published by the paper OSLOBODJENJE tomorrow.

Kurtovic replied to a number of questions put by Ljubisa Jaksic, editor in chief, and Mirko Sagolk, internal political affairs editor. The questions were related to the critical analysis of the theory and practice of our socialist self-managed development between the two congresses of the League of Communists and to the intensified sociopolitical activity during the preparations for the forthcoming party congresses.

Our revolution as a whole and our popular front in particular are a negation of ultra-leftism. There are also objective social conditions in our country which do not allow ultraleftism to manifest itself more broadly, because the working people have already found solutions to topical matters and are solving their vital questions through the development of self-management.

Our road suits our working people and is disliked by other forces, which would like to revise programs. In fact, they wish to put a stop to our practice, to "cut" it and look for a total change in the other, well-known way.

I would say that ultraleftism is also more and more fully negated or rejected by numerous other parties, as is now the case with numerous parties in Western Europe and even further afield, which are seeking their own road to socialism.

However, one should not underestimate the phenomenon known as ultraleftism, which is well known in the world, is developing on quite a large scale and manifests itself in various forms. It is inspired by certain social conditions. It does not represent merely a conspiratorial action. Socialist awareness is often not yet that prevalent element in those conditions which would channel the struggle in the direction most in keeping with such conditions. In this connection, Todo Kurtovic emphasized, the essence of the matter is not changed by the fact that this practice manifests itself in various shapes and in various forms, for instance in the form of voluntarism with regard to the laws of the market and economic stimuli during the relatively long transitional socialist stage of development, or in the form of the attitude toward the existing achievements and civilization in existing society and its institution taken as a whole, or in the form of the attitude toward the revolutionary complexity and contradictions, as has been the case with various actions which continued for many years in individual countries.

I am stressing all this, among other things, because I wish to emphasize that events in one country are powerfully echoed throughout the world. Countries and movements are growing more independent, but the world is more and more interrelated and we should increasingly bear all these elements in mind. Consequently, I think that our propaganda should view them all within a complete spectrum and depict them as they are, because we must not let pragmatism prevent us from perceiving the basic developments and views concerning this question.

Likewise, when one speaks about ultraleftism in the world today, one should also lay stress on the present hegemonist sphere of ultraleftism, in other words, a certain desire to impose solutions and interest either in the form of revolution or in other ways, Todo Kurtovic said.

Asked whether there have been any attempts to pass ideas advocating pluralism of ideological interests under the guise of the notion of self-management interests, which would, in practice, amount to advocacy of a multiparty system, Kurtovic said:

These aspirations and the aspiration toward the political, party pluralism certainly still exist, because at its present level self-management has not been able to abolish them completely. All this is linked, at the same time I would say, with the universal emancipation of man. It should be stressed that there are no such tendencies in our society, at least no such pronounced tendencies and especially none that manifest themselves on a large scale. This testifies to the victory of the new socialist, self-managing elements in society, the development of society, social development on the new self-managing socialist foundations, Kurtovic stressed.

With reference to these phenomena, that is to say to the desire for a multiparty system, it may be said that clericalism is perhaps politically most explicit in this direction. It is well known what kind of forces these are politically. The desire for a multiparty system will manifest itself less and less in the future because our society is more and fully developing, as I noted, on self-managing socialist foundations.

However, these aspirations and phenomena do not represent a serious problem for our society. We do not attach nor is there any need to attach any serious significance to them. We are simply aware, both theoretically and practically, that aspirations of this kind exist, but that they are ephemeral. As is well known, our society is one of the most stable societies in the world. This is no mere coincidence but is connected with our society's development on new foundations, in other words, with the new role of man and the new role of the working class, Todo Kurtovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stated among other things.

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